

This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`


600083314P

A GRAMMAR

OF THE

MODERN IRISH LANGUAGE,

DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF

THE CLASSES IN THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.



BY

CHARLES HENRY HAMILTON WRIGHT, M.A.,

OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN;

EDITOR OF "THE BOOK OF GENESIS IN HEBREW, WITH A CRITICALLY REVISED TEXT, VARIOUS READINGS, AND GRAMMATICAL AND CRITICAL NOTES," &c.;
ASST. CURATE OF MIDDLETON TYAS, YORKSHIRE.

Second Edition—Revised and Enlarged.

WILLIAMS AND NORGATE,

14, HENRIETTA-STREET, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON;
AND
20, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET, EDINBURGH.

DUBLIN: HODGES, SMITH, AND CO.

1860.

302. c. 114.

DUBLIN: PRINTED BY ALEX. THOM & SONS, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET.



PREFACE.

THE little work of which the second edition is now issued from the press is a short introduction to the study of the Irish language, and is intended mainly to assist the student desirous of obtaining an acquaintance with the language as it is spoken in many parts of our island; while to those who desire to enter more deeply into the study of Celtic, it may, perhaps, serve as a starting point at which to commence their investigations.

Similar elementary grammars of the Irish language, varying in value and interest, have been long before the public, the best of which are those of Dr. Neilson, and Mr. Connellan, the present Professor of Irish in Queen's College, Cork. These have been made use of in the drawing up of the present work. The former had been long in use as a class-book in the University of Dublin; but as it was confessedly very inaccurate and provincial in the character of the Irish which it exhibited, I was asked by my friend, Rev. D. Foley, D.D., Professor of Irish in the University of Dublin, to draw up a short grammar which would be free from errors of that kind. This work having received the kind revision of Dr. Foley, was published with a recommendatory preface by him in 1855, the Board of Trinity College, Dublin, having very liberally made a

grant sufficient to defray almost the entire expenses of its publication. Since its publication it has, at the instance of Professor Foley, been made a class-book in the Dublin university.

It is well known by philologists that the great standard grammar of Modern Irish is by Dr. O'Donovan, one of the foremost representatives of native Celtic learning. This much praised work was published in 1845, and it is on it that I have mainly relied both in my first, and now again in my second edition. Much progress, however, has been made since that time in Celtic studies, and great results may be looked for when the second edition of Dr. O'Donovan's grammar appears, as it is to be hoped that he will combine in it the results of Zeuss and his school, and of his own researches in the study of the Brehon Laws.

Since the first publication of this little work the greatest change has come over our Celtic philology. That change has been caused by the appearance of the Grammatica Celtica of Zeuss. That great work which marks a new era of Celtic philology was published in 1853. In it Zeuss solved the Celtic problem, viz.: the question, in what relationship the Irish, Welsh, and old Gaulish people stand both to each other and to the other nations. Numerous have been the works published on this question during the two last centuries. And yet we must say, with regret, that as to their value, it is almost none. In no department can more scientific errors be pointed out. The Continental scholars never mastered the Celtic languages; the native scholars lacked, almost without exception, common sense, and often common honesty. No Irish

scholar was conscientious enough to learn Welsh, no Welsh scholar to learn Irish; but all were ready enough to compare their languages with Phœnician, Persian, Etruscan, Egyptian, of which again they knew, in reality, next to nothing. Justice compels us to mention one remarkable exception, the great Welsh scholar, Edward Lhwyd, of whom it may be said that he lived 150 years before his time; but, unable to follow him, the native school had sunk into chaotic and childish etymological dreams. The Celtic problem appeared to be hopeless, and became distasteful to sober minds. Some twenty years ago, however, the influence of the new science of Comparative Philology began to be felt. Pritchard tried to apply it to Celtic with some success. The Continental linguists of Bopp's school, Bopp himself, Diefenbach, Pictet, and others, although tending in the right direction, failed to *prove* the truth. Zeuss at last succeeded by combining with an intellect of rare power a devotion to the subject which amounted, one may say, to a sacrifice of his life. And even this might not have been enough if he had not possessed what no one possessed before him, viz., the *really oldest* monument of both the Irish and the Welsh dialects. Those of the Irish he found in the MSS. of St. Gall, Milan, Würtzburg, and Carlsruhe; the Welsh, in Oxford.

Dr. O'Donovan, in a paper on Zeuss in the Ulster Journal of Archæology for 1859, quotes the following remarks by Dr. Siegfried in explanation of this: "Zeuss, in the course of his historical researches, had become more familiar with the great libraries of Europe than most men; and he knew, what the scholars of Ireland and Britain were not aware of, that the *oldest* Irish

MSS. existing are not to be found either in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, or of the Royal Irish Academy, nor yet in Oxford or London; but that they had been hidden for hundreds of years in the Ambrosian Library at Milan, in the old monastery of St. Gall, in Switzerland, and in some other Continental places. Most people know how this occurred. Ireland was at one period famous for its learning, and called by our ancestors the Island of Saints, and Irish missionaries were then the missionary teachers of the Continent. In the numerous monasteries founded by them, such as St. Gall and Bobbio, learned men found a refuge. The MSS. Zeuss found in the German and Italian libraries are the results of their pious labours. These, however, are not original works, they are mere copies of parts of the Scriptures, and of the classics. In transcribing these, the monks, for the assistance of their own memories, and for the benefit of younger scholars, used to write between the lines the *literal Irish translation* of difficult words and phrases. These are the famous *glosses* of St. Gall and of Milan. Zeuss saw their value, and spared no labour nor expense in copying them out with his own hand. Possessing them he soon learned more of the really oldest forms and grammar of the Irish language than any scholar had known before him. There are archaisms preserved in those glosses which were never found in the MSS. preserved in Great Britain or in Ireland."

Previous to the appearance of Zeuss' work, attempts could be made with impunity to connect Welsh and Irish with Hebrew and Phœnician, or with Etruscan, Egyptian, and Basque. At the same time Welsh scho-

lars on the one hand, and Irish scholars on the other, were able to deny the connexion of the two languages. An end has been now put to all such vain attempts and assertions. It is now proved (1) that on no grounds of rational or scientific etymology can the Celtic be compared with the Shemitic or other allophylan families, but that it is of a purely Japhetic, *i.e.*, Indo-European, origin; and (2) that the Irish and Welsh were originally the same language. On this general result of the researches of Zeuss we quote the following statement of Dr. O'Donovan, in the article already alluded to, which is of peculiar value as showing that the results of the German scholar are adopted by the highest native authority on Celtic matters. O'Donovan states that the Grammatica Celtica has proved:—

"1. That the Irish and Welsh languages are *one* in their origin; that their *divergence, so far from being primeval,* began only a few centuries before the Roman period; that the difference between them was very small when Cæsar landed in Britain—so small, that an old Hibernian, most likely, was still understood there; and that both nations, Irish and British, were identical with the Celtæ of the Continent—namely, those of Gaul, Spain, Lombardy, and the Alpine countries;—this is, in fact, asserting the internal unity of the Celtic family.

"2. That this Celtic tongue is, in the full and complete sense of the term, one of the great Indo-European branches of human speech. This, which it had been impossible for the great linguist Bopp to prove, is fully demonstrated by Zeuss.

"The consequence of these two facts is, that there

must now be an end to all attempts at comparing either Hebrew, Phœnician, Egyptian, Basque, or any other language which is not Indo-European, with any dialect of Celtic. The consequence further is, that as far as language gives evidence, we must consider the inhabitants of these islands strictly as brethren of those other five European families constituting that vast and ancient pastoral race who spread themselves in their nomadic migrations till, in the west, they occupied Gaul, and crossed over to Britain and to Ireland, the last boundary of the old world. It follows, likewise, that to the Celtic family we must allow the full Japhetic heir-loom, not only of the grandly organized original language, but of all that it attests of early culture in every respect, the first germs of a mythological Pantheon included.

"Of a heterogeneous mixture, Zeuss has found no trace either in the Welsh or the Irish; therefore, what mediæval tradition relates of such mixture is now a problem which must find solution from a different source."

The Celtic family consists of two living branches, the British and the Irish; the first comprising the Welsh, Cornish, and the Armoric; the second comprising the Irish or Gaelic, the Scotch Gaelic, and the Manx.

The antique Celtic of Gaul is unhappily lost. Many proper names, and a few words reported by the old classic writers, were long all we possessed of it. Grimm pointed out some curious charms reported by Marcellus, the physician of Theodosius the Great. During the last few years about ten really ancient Gaulish inscriptions have been discovered in France. Unfortunately

they are all very short. M. Pictet, Baron Roget de Belloguet, Mr. Whitley Stokes, and Dr. Siegfried, have attempted to interpret them.

With respect to the Irish language, we know it now in three stages: 1, Old Irish up to A.D. 1000. Of this Zeuss discovered the most ancient relics in the glosses of St. Gall, &c., of which he has printed a large portion in his Grammatica Celtica; and Trinity College, Dublin, possesses, since last year, by the munificence of the Irish Primate, one parchment book of the same age, namely, the very valuable book of Armagh, now in preparation for publication by Rev. Dr. Reeves; 2, Middle Irish, from A.D. 1000–1400, is represented by the Brehon Laws, many printed works, and the vast MS. treasures at home; and 3, of the Modern Irish, we have the later literature and the spoken language of the present day.

The peculiar features of the language which, apparently, made it quite *sui generis*, and tended to open the door for many unfounded theories, have been at length historically traced, and their natural origin discovered. The absence of the neuter gender is shown to be merely a modern loss, as the language of the St. Gall glosses is nearly as full of neuters as Latin or Greek; the aspirations so frequent in later times are perceived to have arisen from the influence of vowels, and the curious phenomenon designated by the name of eclipsis, is now ascertained to have owed its origin to the influence of a final n (See § 7).

The Continental school of the followers of Zeuss is now working *pari passu* with the Dublin school of native Irish scholars, headed by the well known names

of Dr. Petrie, Dr. O'Donovan, Mr. Eugene Curry, Rev. Dr. Todd, S.F.T.C.D., and Mr. Stokes.

Hermann Ebel has shown the etymological identity of the Irish cases of declension yet extant with those of the Indo-European languages; and M. Pictet and Herr Glück have completed Zeuss' researches on the Celtic names. A critical journal has been established at Berlin for the comparative study of Celtic and its sister languages (Kuhn and Schleicher's "Beiträge").

Celtic *rational* philology is only in its infancy. The critical Dublin school, the leading names of which have been already mentioned, have had so much employment in the mere careful editing of texts that they have been unable, hitherto, to digest the results of their labours. By Zeuss they have been now put into natural connexion with the other labourers in the wide field of Indo-European philology. Celtic benefits by all the light that has been thrown upon general philological studies by Grimm, Bopp, &c.; while it is itself now appreciated as being essential to a complete understanding of the languages and the origin of the sister nations, viz., German, Italic, Greek, and their relations. But much yet remains to be done; the full materials for working have not yet been obtained; a Thesaurus of Irish being absolutely required to complete the tools necessary for working in the great Celtic mine. It is the grand and primary desideratum of Irish learning. We trust that, when the labour of editing the Brehon Laws is concluded, Mr. Curry and Dr. O'Donovan will supply this great want, and thereby enable the Continental scholars successfully to pursue their studies.

Since the issue of the first edition of this work, a

work of a similar nature has appeared—namely, "The College Irish Grammar," by Rev. Ulick J. Bourke, of Maynooth College. Dublin, 1856. In reply to Mr. Bourke's strictures on my omission of the subjunctive mood in this Grammar, I merely remark, that we might as well insert in the number of cases of the Irish noun the Sanskrit instrumental and locative, because the ideas expressed by those cases can be convèyed by a use of the Irish cases; as insert among the moods of the Irish verb the subjunctive, simply because the indicative in Irish is frequently used in a subjunctive signification.

In conclusion, I beg to return my best thanks to my friend Dr. Rudolf Th. Siegfried, Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Dublin, for the kind assistance that he has afforded me in my attempt to bring this little work up to the present stand-point of Celtic investigation. The Rev. Professor Foley has also kindly given the work the benefit of his revision; and I humbly trust that this second edition may be found useful in promoting a knowledge of the vernacular Irish, and, at the same time, not wholly undeserving the attention of the general philologer.

MIDDLETON TYAS, YORKSHIRE,
July 26, 1860.

CONTENTS.

Page

PREFACE, ... iii

PART I.—ORTHOGRAPHY.

CHAPTER I. § 1. The Alphabet, ... 1
§ 2. Vowels and Rule caol le caol, 7c., . . 2
§ 3. Diphthongs, ... 2
§ 4. Triphthongs, ... 3
§ 5. Contractions, ... 4

CHAPTER II.—Mutations of Consonants.

§ 6. Aspiration, &c., ... 4
§ 7. Eclipsis, ... 5

PART II.—ETYMOLOGY.

CHAPTER I. § 8. The Article, ... 6

CHAPTER II.—The Noun.

§ 9. The Noun in general, ... 7
§ 10. First Declension, ... 8
§ 11. Second Declension, ... 9
§ 12. Third Declension, ... 10
§ 13. Fourth Declension, ... 11
§ 14. Fifth Declension, ... 11
§ 15. Irregular Nouns, ... 12

CHAPTER III.—The Adjective.

§ 16. The Adjective in general, ... 13
§ 17. The First Declension, ... 14
§ 18. Second Declension, ... 14
§ 19. Third Declension, ... 14
§ 20. Fourth Declension, ... 15
§ 21. Adjectives declined with Nouns, . . . 15
§ 22. The Degrees of Comparison, . . . 16
§ 23. Irregular Comparison, ... 17
§ 24. The Numerals, ... 18

Page

CHAPTER IV.—The Pronoun.

§ 25. The Pronoun in general, ... 19
§ 26. Personal Pronouns, ... 19
§ 27. The Personal Pronouns with Prepositions, . 21
§ 28. Possessive Pronouns, ... 24
§ 29. Relative Pronouns, ... 25
§ 30. Interrogative Pronouns, ... 25
§ 31. Demonstrative Pronouns, ... 25
§ 32. Indefinite Pronouns, ... 26

CHAPTER V.—The Verb.

§ 33. Of the Verb in general, ... 26
§ 34. Formation of Moods and Tenses, . . 28
§ 35. Aspirations and Eclipses, ... 31
§ 36. The Regular Verb, ... 32
§ 37. Irregular Verbs, ... 34
§ 38. The Substantive Verb, bí, *to be*, . . 34
§ 39. Cbaip, *to say*, ... 36
§ 40. Beip, *to bear*, ... 38
§ 41. Ciṫim, *to see*, ... 39
§ 42. Cluin, *to hear*, ... 41
§ 43. Déan, *to do*, ... 41
§ 44. Faṫ, *to find*, ... 43
§ 45. Gním, *to do*, ... 45
§ 46. Ith, *to eat*, ... 46
§ 47. Riġ, *to reach*, ... 46
§ 48. Tabair, *to give*, ... 47
§ 49. Tar, *to come*, ... 48
§ 50. Téid or té, *to go*, ... 50
§ 51. Defective Verbs, ... 51

CHAPTER VI.—Particles.

§ 52. Adverbs, ... 51
§ 53. Prepositions, ... 52
§ 54. Conjunctions, ... 53
§ 55. Interjections, ... 53

Page

PART III.—SYNTAX.

CHAPTER I. § 56. The Article, ... 54
§ 57. The Noun, ... 55

CHAPTER II.—The Adjective.
§ 58. Adjectives in general, ... 55
§ 59. Numerals, ... 56

CHAPTER III.—The Pronoun.
§ 60. Personal Pronouns, ... 57
§ 61. Possessive Pronouns, ... 57
§ 62. Relative and Interrogative Pronouns, . 57
§ 63. Demonstrative and Indefinite Pronouns, . 58

CHAPTER IV. § 64. The Verb, ... 58

CHAPTER V.—Particles.
§ 65. Adverbs, ... 60
§ 66. Prepositions, ... 60
§ 67. Conjunctions and Interjections, . . . 60

IRISH GRAMMAR.

PART I.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

CHAPTER I.

§ 1.—*The Alphabet.*

The ordinary Irish Alphabet consists of eighteen letters: they are—

		SOUND.	EXAMPLE.
A a		1. Long, as *a* in *ball*.	bán, *white.*
		2. Short, as *a* in *what*.	tar, *come.*
		3. Obscure, as *a* in *negative*. . .	liomsa, *with me.*
B b		As in English.	bean, *a woman.*
C c		1. Before a slender vowel, as *k* in *king*. .	ciall, *sense.*
		2. Before a broad vowel, as c in *call*. .	cath, *a battle.*
D d		1. Somewhat thick, as the English *th* in *thou*.	dán, *a poem.*
		2. Before a slender vowel, somewhat as *d* in *guardian*.	Dia, *God.*
E e		Long, as *ay* in *hay*.	sé, *six.*
F f		As in English.	fear, *a man.*
G g		1. Before a slender vowel, as *g* in *get*. .	gean, *love.*
		2. Before a broad vowel, as *g* in *gone*. .	gan, *without.*
H h		As in English.	
I i		1. Long, as *i* in *marine*. . . .	mín, *mild.*
		2. Short, as *i* in *fin*.	min, *meal.*
L l		1. As *ll* in *mill*.	mil, *honey.*
		2. Somewhat as *l* in *valiant*. . .	buille, *a blow.*
M m		As in English.	mé, *I.*
N n		As in English.	ní, *not.*
O o		1. Long, as *oa* in *coal*.	mór, *great.*
		2. Short, as *u* in *bulk*.	olc, *evil.*
P p		As in English.	pobal, *a congregation.*
R r		1. Broad, as *r* in *raw*.	rann, *a part.*
		2. Slender, somewhat like the second *r* in *carrion*.	beir, *bring.*
S s		1. Before a slender vowel, as *sh* in *shield*.	sinn, *we.*
		2. Before a broad vowel, as *s* in *son*. .	sonas, *happiness.*
T t		1. Rather thick, corresponding with the broad d.	tarbh, *a bull*
		2. As *t* in *bestial*.	tighearna, *a lord.*
U u		1. Long, as *u* in *rule*.	cúl, *the back part.*
		2. Short, as *u* in *put*.	bun, *the bottom.*

It must be borne in mind that all the attempts to illustrate the Irish sounds by English are only approximations; the true sound must be learnt by intercourse with those who speak the language. Cċò is pronounced in the West as *oo*, as ꝑeaccaṙ, *sin*. In other places it is pronounced as *a* in *negative* in nouns and infinitives, while in 3rd sing. past passive as ag and aċ.

§ 2.—*Vowels; and Rule* Caol le caol, 7c.

C, o, and u, are called broad vowels; and e and i slender.

The most general rule of the Irish language is that called caol le caol agus leaṫan le leaṫan, "a slender with a slender, and a broad with a broad;" which is, that the vowel preceding a consonant, or combination of consonants, and that which follows it, must be of the same class; sc. both broad, or both slender: e. g. Nom. ꝛgológ, Gen. ꝛgolóige, not ꝛgológe. Nom. ꝓiġeaṙóiꝛ; Gen. ꝓiġeaṙóiꝛa, not ꝓiġeaṙóiꝛa; mol, molaim; buaiḋ, buaiḋeaꝛ, buaḋaṙ. The reason of this rule is, that in Irish the two classes of vowels have a decided influence on the pronunciation of the consonants in immediate contact with them; a, o, u, giving them a broad sound, and e and i a slender. As this influence on the consonant is exercised both by the preceding as well as the following vowel, the pronunciation would be rendered uncertain if the two vowels were not of the same kind. This delicacy of the organs of speech, though partly known elsewhere, has not been carried out to the same extent by any of the Indo-European languages, nor was it fully developed in the older shape of the Celtic itself, as Welsh does not partake of it. This rule has caused a rather cumbrous orthography, as a large number of vowels are now written for the mere purpose of insuring either the broad or slender pronunciation of the consonants, and these vowels which in reality have no sound, are distinguished in no way from those vowels which are sounded. This creates a difficulty in reading correctly Irish words. If every one of these silent vowels were marked, for instance, with a point, it would be of great assistance to the reader. Such an innovation, however, we cannot undertake to introduce.

§ 3.—*Diphthongs.*

There are in Irish thirteen diphthongs, which are: ae, ao, ai, ea, ei, eo, eu, ia, io, iu, oi, ua, ui. Ce, ao, eu, eo, ia,

ıu, and uα, are generally long, the remaining are sometimes long and sometimes short. The diphthongs and triphthongs in Irish frequently are not real, but owe their rise to the operation of the rule caol le caol, 7c., e. g., aingeal, *an angel*, &c.

Those diphthongs which have their first vowel long are generally pronounced like dissyllables; as táim, *I am*. The following is a Table of the diphthongs and their pronunciation:—

A.—*Invariable Diphthongs.*

æe	like *ai* in *pain*.	lae, *of a day*.
æo	„ *ay* „ *mayor*.	aon, *one*.
eu	„ *a* „ *fare*.	geur, *sharp*.
ıα	„ *ea* „ *clear*.	ciall, *sense*.
uα	somewhat like *oe* in *doer*.	fuar, *cold*.

B.—*Variable Diphthongs.*

αı	long, like *awi* in *drawing*.		táim,	*I am*.
—	short, „ *a* „ *rang*.		ſaıl,	*a beam*.
—	„ „ *i* „ *irregular*.		laſaır,	*a light*.
eα	long, „ *a* „ *bane*.		déan,	*do*.
—	short, „ *ea* „ *heart*.		ceart,	*just*.
eı	long, „ *ei* „ *reign*.		féin,	*self*.
—	short, „ *i* „ *fir*.		geir,	*fat*.
eo	long, „ *yeo* „ *yeoman*.		ſeól,	*a sail*.
—	short, „ *u* „ *dusk*.		deoc,	*a drink*.
ıo	long, „ *ee* „ *queen*.		fíon,	*wine*.
—	short, „ *i* „ *bliss*.		fıoſ,	*knowledge*.
ıu	long, „ *ew* „ *few*.		fıú,	*worthy*.
—	short, „ *u* „ *put*.		fıuc,	*boil*.
oı	long, „ *o* „ *more*.		cóir,	*just*.
—	„ „ *i* „ *tile*.		coill,	*a wood*.
—	short, „ *ui* „ *quill*.		coır,	*a crime*.
—	„ „ *u* „ *crutch*.		troıd,	*a fight*.
uı	long, „ *ui* „ *fruit*.		cúig,	*five*.
—	short, „ *ui* „ *quill*.		fuil,	*blood*.

eı short is pronounced in Munster like *e* in *sell*. ıu is pronounced like *o* in *done*, in Connaught, &c.

It must be borne in mind that the English sounds are approximations.

An accent is placed over vowels when they are long, as báſ, *death*. Also over the variable diphthongs when long.

§ 4.—*Triphthongs.*

The following five triphthongs are used in the Irish language, and are always long:—

αοι like *ee* in *keep*.		maoin, *treasure*.
eoi „ *yeo* „ *yeoman*, with *i* after it. .		feoil, *flesh*.
iai „ *eei* „ *seeing*.		liaig, *a physician*.
iui „ *iewi* „ *viewing*. . . .		ciuin, *gentle*.
uai nearly like *u* in *assured*. . .		cuairt, *a visit*.

§ 5.—*Contractions.*

The following contractions are frequently used in printed books :—

7 agus.	$\bar{g}$ gan.	.i. eadon, *viz.*
4 ar.	ꝫ ea.	7c *etc.*
4 air.	v ui.	f fr.
$\bar{a}$ an.	$\bar{n}$ nn.	ꝑr frr.
$\bar{g}$ go, gan.	$\bar{t}$ act.	

CHAPTER II.

Mutations of Consonants.

§ 6.—*Aspiration, &c.*

b, c, d, f, g, m, p, r, s, are called mutable consonants, because by *aspiration* or *eclipsis* they either entirely lose or change their sound.

l, n, r are called immutable consonants, because they are incapable of aspiration or eclipsis.

As the mutable consonants have very different sounds when aspirated, it seems proper to give them here, with their variety of pronunciation:—

ḃ in the beginning or end of a word sounds like *v;* as, mo ḃaile, *my village;* fib, *you.* In the middle of a word between broad vowels it is generally sounded like *w;* as, a leaḃar, *his book.*

ċ before and after a broad vowel is pronounced like the Greek χ, or as *gh* in *lough*, as, mo ċara, *my friend;* loċ, *a lake;* but if it precede or follow a slender vowel it receives a less guttural sound, as, ċidim, *I see.* The same diversity of sound prevails with regard to the German aspirate *ch, ach* being broad, *ich*, slender.

1. ḋ and ġ sound like *y* in connexion with the slender vowels e and i, but with a slight guttural sound; as, a ġeineamuin, *his birth.*

2. ḋ and ġ before and after a broad vowel have a strong gut-

tural sound; as, mo ġuṫ, *my voice.* This sound does not occur in English, and must be learned by intercourse with natives.

ṗ is not sounded at all; as, an ṗiṛ, pronounced as, an iṛ, *of the man.*

ṁ is pronounced like ḃ.

ṗ is pronounced like *Ph* in *Philip*; as, a ṗáiṛ, *his suffering.*

ḟ and ṫ are pronounced like *h* alone; as, mo ḟóláṛ, *my comfort;* a ṫeanġa, *his tongue.*

l, n, and ṛ alone admit of being doubled in the middle or end of words; as, ɔuinn, *to us.* ɔl and ln in the middle of words are pronounced like ll, and ɔn like nn; as, coɔlaḋ, *sleep;* ceaɔna, *the same.*

§ 7.—*Eclipsis.*

This term has been invented by Irish grammarians to denote one class of those alterations by which the initial letters of words are affected under certain conditions, as we shall see below. The term is taken from the peculiar orthographical contrivance, viz., as some of the alterations are so considerable that they would greatly disguise the word to the eye, the original letter, although silent, was allowed to remain in writing while the altered sound, which in reality is alone to be pronounced, was placed before it: the second letter is then, as the phrase is, *eclipsed* by the first. Hence arise the following cases:—

b is eclipsed by	m;	as, áṛ m-baile, *our town.*
c „	ġ;	as, áṛ ġ-ceaṛt, *our right.*
ɔ and ġ „	n;	as, áṛ n-Ɔia, *our God;* áṛ nġeaṛán, *our complaint.*
ḟ „	ḃ;	as, an ḃ-ṛuil ɔu, *art thou?*
ṗ „	b;	as, áṛ bṗéin, *our punishment.*
ṛ „	ɔ;	as, an ɔ-ṛlaɔ, *the rod.* Vid. § 8.
ɔ „	ɔ;	as, áṛ ɔ-ɔeine, *our fire.*

These are pronounced as, áṛ maile, &c.

m suffers no eclipsis.

n can scarcely be said to eclipse ġ, but rather to coalesce with it; the pronunciation being like *ng* in *singing.*

Instead of the above method, in older orthography the initial letter is *doubled* to indicate the eclipse; as, cc, ɔɔ, &c., instead of ġc, ɔɔ; thus, a ccland, *their children,* for a ġ-cland.

The origin of the eclipsis is now well understood: it originally took place only after certain words, and was in every case owing to an n, in which these words ended in the earlier period of the language. *Vid.* §§ 8, 24, 28, 35.

PART II.

ETYMOLOGY.

CHAPTER I.

§ 8.—*The Article.*

The article an, *the,* is inflected thus: Singular. Nom. an; gen. masc. an, gen. fem. na; Plural. na. The dative is formed by an, with a preposition. After a preposition ending in a vowel the a of the article is dropped, as do'n athair, incorrectly written don athair, *to the father.*

The form naib (Zeuss, p. 238,) was anciently used in the dat. plural, but is not to be met with in modern Irish.

Certain prepositions when followed by the article, assume an r, e. g. le *with,* leran, *with the;* tré *through,* tréran *through the;* iar, *after,* iarran, *after the.* This fact we conceive to be explicable only by assuming that the r belongs in reality to the article, and not to the preposition.

The article causes the following changes in the initials of nouns.

1. If the noun begins with a vowel, the article prefixes t to the nominative singular of masculines, and h to the genitive singular of feminines: it prefixes h to all the cases of the plural except the genitive, to which n is prefixed. See below, No. 2.

2. If the noun begins with a mutable consonant, except d, t, r, the article aspirates the initial mutables of masculines in the genitive, and of feminines in the nominative.

After do and de the article aspirates in the dative of both genders. In some parts of Ireland eclipsis is used instead of aspiration. Ann, *in,* also aspirates with the article.

In the genitive plural all initial mutables, including d and t, are eclipsed, except r. The reason of this is, that the genitive plural originally ended in n, as innan, nan. This n appears before vowels as mentioned in No. 1, and so in annran tosach, *in the beginning.*

3. If the noun begins with r, followed by a vowel, or by l, n, or r, wherever the article would aspirate other consonants, it, in this case, eclipses r by prefixing t. The origin of this t, and also of that mentioned under No. 1, has not yet been satisfactorily explained.

4. If the noun should begin with l, n, or r, or s before a mute, the article causes no change whatever, or in the singular of those beginning with d or t.

CHAPTER II.

The Noun.

§ 9.—*The Noun in General.*

There are but two genders in Irish,—the Masculine and the Feminine. The following are a few general rules for ascertaining to which a noun belongs; but in most cases the learner must find the gender by experience, or from a lexicon.

The following nouns are masculine:—Names of men and males generally.

Diminutives in án, ín; derivatives in aire, uire, oire, aire, ach, ar, or, and personal nouns ending in óir; as, buailteoir, *a thresher*; abstract substantives in as; as, tinneas, *sickness*; and usually monosyllables in ach, ucht, us, and ut; as, ucht, *the breast*.

The following are generally feminine:—Names of women and females, of countries, rivers, and diseases, diminutives in óg; derivatives in acht; as, ríoghacht, *a kingdom*; and abstract substantives, except those in as; as, gile, *whiteness*; and in most cases those nouns in which the last vowel is slender.

There are only two numbers, the *singular* and *plural*, and four cases distinct in form, the nominative, genitive, dative, and vocative. Under the nominative form are included the relations of the nominative and accusative, under the dative form,* the relations of the dative and ablative. The vocative has *always* the particle a prefixed, which *aspirates* the initial mutable.

* In the former edition of this grammar the name *prepositional* was, after O'Donovan, given to this case; it is more convenient, however, to retain the term dative. It must be borne in mind that it is the preposition prefixed that makes it either dative or ablative, and that the aspiration that will be seen so frequently to occur in the initial letter of the noun in this case, as do bhall, is owing to the influence of the preposition do, *to*, and is not a necessary adjunct of the dative case. The dative is, therefore, in this grammar, given in its nude form without the preposition, and consequently without the aspiration, and the same has been done in the case of the vocative.

The case endings in the modern language are, as might be expected, much fewer and less distinct than in the more ancient, in which the accusative singular and plural had frequently a distinct ending, and where also peculiar forms of the neuter and dual are found. The case distinctions appear at an earlier period to have been lost by the Welsh and Cornish, with the exception of that internal inflexion exhibited by the first declension in Irish, of which a few traces exist even in those languages.

We may arrange the nouns in the modern language into five classes, or declensions, which follow. Some nouns partake of the characteristics of several declensions. Zeuss, treating of the ancient language, classifies the nouns into two divisions, the vowel and the consonantal declension, so designated on account of the crude bases ending respectively in vowels and in consonants. In the modern language there are, however, but few traces of the second division left, which may perhaps be enumerated as the fifth declension, with some few nouns of the third, namely, those that make their genitive singular end in ach.

§ 10.—*First Declension.*

The first declension consists of masculine nouns whose genitive is formed from the nominative by adding a slender vowel to the broad one in the termination, or by changing the broad vowel or diphthong of the noun into a slender one.

In the plural the nominative is like the genitive singular, and the genitive like the nominative singular.

The dative case in the singular is like the nominative; in the plural, it ends in ibh, which is invariable throughout all the declensions.

The vocative case plural is formed by adding a to the nominative singular.

Singular.	*Plural.*
Nom. ball, *a limb.*	Nom. baill.
Gen. baill.	Gen. ball.
Dat. ball.	Dat. ballaibh.
Voc. baill.	Voc. balla.

In like manner decline—

Singular.	*Plural.*
dall, *a blind man.*	cathán, *a path.*
fear, gen. fir, *a man.*	tólár, *comfort.*
mac, *a son.*	bromach, *a colt.*

Some nouns of this declension form the nominative plural by adding ꞇa to the singular; as, ꝼeol, *a sail*, Pl. ꝼeolꞇa. Whenever the nominative plural differs in form from the genitive singular, the dative plural is formed from it, not only in this, but in the other declensions, e. g. ꝼeolꞇaıḃ, so ꝼɣéal, *a tale*, Nom. Pl. ꝼɣéalꞇa, Dat. ꝼɣéalꞇaıḃ.

Many nouns ending in ać form the nominative plural by adding e to genitive singular; ċ in declension becomes ɡ; as, ualac, *a burden, a charge;* Gen. Sing. ualaıɡ; Nom. Pl. ualaıɡe.

§ 11.—*Second Declension.*

This declension comprises the greater part of the feminine nouns in the language, and but few masculines.

The genitive singular has a slender increase. This causes an attenuation of the preceding syllable, if it be not slender already, according to the rule caol le caol, ꝛc.

The dative case is formed from the genitive by dropping the increase.

The nominative plural has a broad or slender increase regulated by the rule, caol le caol, ꝛc.

Singular.	*Plural.*
Nom. and Voc. coꝛ, *a foot.*	Nom. and Voc. coꝛa.
Gen. . . coıꝛe.	Gen. . . coꝛ.
Dat. . . coıꝛ.	Dat. . . coꝛaıḃ.

In like manner decline—

uıꝛeoɡ, *a lark.*	cꝛoċ, *a cross.*
ꝼɡolóɡ, *a farmer.*	cłoċ, *a stone.*

Words in óıꝺ make their nom. pl. in ꝺóe; e.g., ꝼꞇaḃóıꝺ, *a scolding woman;* pl. ꝼꞇaḃóıꝺıꝺe.

Some nouns, the vowel of whose termination is slender, form the plural either by adding a slender termination, or eanna; as, łuıḃ, *an herb;* Pl. łuıḃe, or łuıḃeanna: "but the latter form," says O'Donovan, "which is like the Saxon termination *en* (as in *oxen*), is more general, and better than the former, because more distinct and forcible." When the nominative plural terminates in this mode, the genitive plural is formed from it by dropping the a; e.g., the gen. pl. of łuıḃ is łuıḃeann.

The vocative singular of masc. nouns having a broad vowel in the termination of the nominative is generally attenuated.

If the nominative plural be formed by adding ᵴe to the singular, as sometimes happens, the genitive plural is formed from it by adding aḋ; as coıll, *a wood;* plural. nom. coıllᵴe; gen. coıllᵴeaḋ; dat. coıllᵴıḃ.

§ 12.—*Third Declension.*

The nouns of this declension are of both the masculine and feminine gender. It comprises nouns ending in óıꝛ, fem. abstracts in aċᵴ, abstracts in eaꝛ, monosyllables with ıo, as ꝼıoꝛ, &c., and others.

The genitive singular has a broad increase.

The dative ends like the nominative in the singular number.

The nominative plural takes a slender increase, ıṫe and ᵴe, and a broad increase in a, anna, and aċa.

Singular.		*Plural.*	
Nom. and Voc.	ꝼıġeaṫóıꝛ, *a weaver.*	Nom.	ꝼıġeaṫóıꝛıṫe.
Gen. . .	ꝼıġeaṫóꝛa.	Gen.	ꝼıġeaṫóıꝛ.
Dat. . .	ꝼıġeaṫóıꝛ.	Dat.	ꝼıġeaṫóıꝛıḃ.
Voc. . .	ꝼıġeaṫóıꝛ.	Voc.	ꝼıġeaṫóıꝛıṫe.

Carefully observing the rule caol ṫe caol, 7c, decline—

meaḃṫóıꝛ, *a deceiver.*	ꝼlánuıġṫeoıꝛ, *a saviour.*
móın, *a bog.*	ꝼıoꝛ, *knowledge.*
ṫıoꝛ, *a rath.*	ꝼeoıl, *flesh.*

Also, aṫaıꝛ, *a father;* gen. aṫaꝛ; nom. pl. aıṫꝛe, or aıṫꝛeaċa, gen. aıṫꝛeaċ; ḃꝛáṫaıꝛ, *a brother,* nom. pl. ḃꝛáṫꝛe, or ḃꝛáṫꝛeaċa; and máṫaıꝛ, *a mother;* also, cuıo; gen. coıa, *a part.*

Those nouns in which the nominative plural ends in ᵴe, or ṫe, form the genitive by adding aḋ:—móın; gen. pl. móınṫeaḋ.

Many feminine nouns in ıꝛ make their genitive singular in aċ, as ᵴaıꝛ, *the oak,* ᵴaꝛaċ; ḟaꝛaıꝛ, *a flame,* ḟaꝛꝛaċ, &c. These nouns make their nominative plural in aċa, as ḟaꝛꝛaċa, so caṫaıꝛ, *a city,* caṫꝛaċ; nom. pl. caṫꝛaċa.

Nouns in eaꝛ make their genitive either after the analogy of the first or third declension, as ᵴınneaꝛ, *sickness;* gen. ᵴınnıꝛ, or ᵴınneaꝛa. The first form is the more common.

Certain nouns which take a broad increase also suffer an internal change; e.g., ꝼıoꝛ, *knowledge,* gen. ꝼeaꝛa; uꝛꝛ, *news,* gen. oꝛꝛa; ṫeaꝛ, *a rath,* gen. ṫeaꝛa, also ṫıꝛ.

§ 13.—*Fourth Declension.*

The fourth declension comprises nouns of both genders which have no change in the singular number. Most nouns ending in vowels, and generally those in íġ, íḋ, and ín, are of this declension.

The nominative plural is generally formed by adding ṫe, ṫe, and ṫe, to nominative singular.

The genitive plural is formed by adding ḋ or aḋ to nominative singular, and sometimes to the nominative plural.

It is, however, in common usage incorrectly, but frequently, made identical at one time with the nominative singular, and at another with the nominative plural.

Singular.	*Plural.*
Nom. and Voc. ꝑáinne, *a ring.*	Nom. and Voc. ꝑáinniḋe.
Gen. . . ꝑáinne.	Gen. . . ꝑáinneaḋ.
Dat. . . ꝑáinne.	Dat. . . ꝑáinniḃ.

Duine, *a person,* makes daoine; aiṫne makes aiṫeanta in the nominative plural.

§ 14.—*Fifth Declension.*

Nouns of the fifth declension are of both genders, and generally end in vowels in the nominative.

The genitive singular is formed by adding n or nn.

The dative case is formed by attenuating the termination of the genitive singular.

The nominative plural is generally formed by adding a to the genitive singular. Some nouns of this declension form their plurals irregularly, but they will be learned by practice, or from the dictionary.

Singular.	*Plural.*
Nom. and Voc. cómḣaꝛꝛa, *a neighbour.*	Nom. and Voc. cómḣaꝛꝛana and cómáꝛꝛain.
Gen. . . cómḣaꝛꝛan.	Gen. . . cómḣaꝛꝛan.
Dat. . . cómḣaꝛꝛain.	Dat. . . cómḣaꝛꝛanaiḃ.

In like manner decline—

ṫeanga, *a tongue.*	peaꝛꝛa, *a person.*
ṫíle, *a flood.*	ceaṫꝛamḣa, *a quarter.*

Teanga also makes teangṫa, teangṫaċa in the plural.

§ 15.—*Irregular Nouns.*

Dia, *God*; lá, *a day*; bean, *a woman*; bó, *a cow*; mí, *a month*; caorach, *a sheep*; cró, *a hovel*; brú, or bruinn, *a womb*; ceo, *a fog*; cré, *clay*, are quite irregular, and are declined as follows:—

Dia, *m.*, *God.*

Singular.		*Plural.*	
Nom.	Dia.	Nom.	Dée, or Déithe.
Gen.	Dé,	Gen.	Dia, or Déithe.
Dat.	Dia.	Dat.	Déibh, or Déithibh.
Voc.	Dé, or Dia.	Voc.	Dée, or Déithe.

Lá, *m.*, *a day.*

Nom.	lá.	Nom.	laethe, or láithe, and laetheanta.
Gen.	lae.	Gen.	laethe, or lá.
Dat.	lá, or ló.	Dat.	laethibh, or láithibh.
Voc.	lá, or lae.	Voc.	laethe, or láithe.

Bean, *f.*, *a woman.*

Nom. and Voc.	bean.	Nom. and Voc.	mná.
Gen. . .	mná.	Gen. . .	ban.
Dat. . .	mnaoi.	Dat. . .	mnáibh.

Bó, *f.*, *a cow.*

Nom. and Voc.	bó.	Nom. and Voc.	ba.
Gen. . .	bó.	Gen. . .	bó.
Dat. . .	buin	Dat. . .	buaibh.

Mí, *f.*, *a month.*

Nom. and Voc.	mí.	Nom. and Voc.	míora.
Gen. . .	míora, mír.	Gen. . .	míor.
Dat. . .	mír, mí.	Dat. . .	míraibh.

Caora, *f.*, *a sheep.*

Nom.	caora.	Nom.	caoirigh.
Gen.	caorach.	Gen.	caorach.
Dat.	caora.	Dat.	caorchaibh.
Voc.	caora.	Voc.	caorcha.

Cró, *m.*, *a hut.*

Singular.		*Plural.*	
Nom. and Voc.	cró.	Nom. and Voc.	craoithe, and cróithe.
Gen. . .	cró.	Gen. . .	cró.
Dat. . .	cró.	Dat. . .	craoithibh, and cróithibh.

bpú, *f.*, *the womb.*

Nom. and Voc.	bpú.	Nom. and Voc.	bpoinne.
Gen. . .	bpuinne, or bpoinn.	Gen. . .	bpoinn.
Dat. . .	bpoinn.	Dat. . .	bpoinnib.

Ceo, *a fog*, makes ceoiġ and ciaċ in the genitive singular. Cpé, *f.*, *clay*, in the singular is declined thus:—

Nom. cpé.
Gen. cpiaṫ.
Dat. cpé.
Voc. cpé.

It would be well for the learner to practise himself in affixing the article to nouns. The changes and eclipses which are caused by the article have been stated in § 8. We give a few nouns here illustrative of the rules:—

an t-aṫair, *the father.*	an t-asal, *the ass.*
an t-easpoġ, *the bishop.*	an fear, *the man.*
an óiġ, *the virgin.*	an mac, *the son.*
an eala, *the swan.*	an ben, *the woman.*
an ġeuġ, *the branch.*	an sliaḃ, *the mountain.*
an sagart, *the priest.*	an t-súil, *the eye.*
an sionnaċ, *the fox.*	an slat, *the rod.*
an t-aingeal, *the angel.*	

The gender of these nouns can be easily known by observing the influence of the article upon them.

CHAPTER III.

The Adjective.

§ 16.—*The Adjective in General.*

There are four declensions of adjectives. The changes that the adjective undergoes when connected with a noun will be treated of in § 21. We give the adjectives in their simple form, and have omitted the aspirations as not rightly belonging to them in that state, for these aspirations do not occur when an adjective is the predicate of a sentence.

With regard to their inflexions, it must be noted that the termination ib of the dative plural is never used unless the adjective be used substantively. The dative plural in adjectives is identical in form with the nominative plural. In the older form of the language, however, ib occurs with adjectives as well as substantives.

§ 17.—*The First Declension.*

The first declension consists of adjectives ending in consonants having the vowel of the last syllable broad.

In the masculine the inflexions are the same as those of the first declension of nouns, except that the nominative plural ends in a.

In the feminine the inflexions are the same as those of the second declension of nouns.

Caol, *slender.*

	Singular.		*Plural.*
	MASC.	FEM.	MASC. AND FEM.
Nom.	caol.	caol.	Nom. caola.
Gen.	caoil.	caoile.	Gen. caol.
Dat.	caol.	caoil.	Dat. caola.
Voc.	caoil.	caol.	Voc. caola.

In like manner decline—

árd, *high.*	mór, *great.*
dub, *black.*	bán, *white.*

§ 18.—*Second Declension.*

This declension consists of adjectives ending in consonants, and having the vowel of their last syllable slender.

The genitive singular masculine does not change, but the genitive singular feminine and nominative plural have a slender increase in e.

Mín, *smooth.*

	Singular.		*Plural.*
	MASC.	FEM.	MASC. AND FEM.
Nom. and Voc.	mín.	mín.	Nom. and Voc. míne.
Gen. . .	mín.	míne.	Gen. . . mín.
Dat. . .	mín.	mín.	Dat. . . míne.

Decline as examples, aṙaiġ, *ancient,* and taiṙ, *tender.*

§ 19.—*Third Declension.*

Adjectives ending in amuil belong to this declension.

The genitive singular, and nominative, vocative, and dative plural, are syncopated, and take a broad increase in a.

Ġeanamuil, *lovely.*

	Singular.	*Plural.*
	MASC. AND FEM.	MASC. AND FEM.
Nom.	ġeanamuil.	Nom. ġeanamla.
Gen.	ġeanamla.	Gen. ġeanamuil.
Dat.	ġeanamuil.	Dat. ġeanamla.
Voc.	ġeanamuil.	Voc. ġeanamla.

In like manner decline—

fearamhuil, *manly.*	geanamhuil, *lovely.*
banamhuil, *womanly.*	dathamhuil, *handsome.*

This termination, amhuil, means *like* (akin to samail, Lat. *similis*); e. g., fearamhuil, *like a man, manly;* glasamhuil, *greenish* (from glas, green); mnáthamhuil, *effeminate* (from the inflected form of bean). This termination occurs in nouns formed from these adjectives by adding the abstract termination acht or act, as dathamhlacht, *comeliness;* fearamhlacht, *manliness;* mnáthamhlacht, *effeminacy;* saoithearamhuil, *generous,* saoithearamhlacht, *generosity.*

§ 20.—*Fourth Declension.*

This declension consists of adjectives ending in vowels: they are alike in all cases, genders, and numbers.

Aosda, *aged.*

Singular. MASC. AND FEM.	*Plural.* MASC. AND FEM.
Nom. aosda.	Nom. aosda.
Gen. aosda.	Gen. aosda.
Dat. aosda.	Dat. aosda.
Voc. aosda.	Voc. aosda.

§ 21.—*Adjectives declined with Nouns.*

Adjectives beginning with mutable consonants are aspirated in the nominative singular feminine, in the genitive singular masculine, in the vocative case singular of both genders, and in the plural in the nominative masculine if the noun ends in a consonant; they are also aspirated in the dative singular masculine.*

An fear geal, *the white man.*

Singular.	*Plural.*
Nom. an fear geal.	Nom. na fir gealа.
Gen. an fhir ghil.	Gen. na bhfear ngeal.
Dat. do'n fhear gheal.	Do na fearaibh gealа.
Voc. a fhir ghil.	A fheara gealа.

* It is not easy to lay down any general rule about the dative singular, as the influence upon the noun or adjective depends upon the preposition employed. The aspiration in the dative is modern and colloquial; in the written language eclipsis generally takes place.

An bean geal, *the white woman.*

Singular.		*Plural.*	
Nom.	an bean geal.	Nom.	na mná gealа.
Gen.	na mná gile.	Gen.	na mban ngeal.
Dat.	do'n mnaoi gil.	Dat.	do na mnáib geala.
Voc.	a bean geal.	Voc.	a mná gealа.

After this manner the learner might exercise himself with the following, given by Neilson in his Irish Grammar:—

MASC.	FEM.
an la fuar, *the cold day.*	an maidin fuar, *the cold morning.*
an crann mór, *the great tree.*	an cloc mór, *the great stone.*

"Consonants," as O'Donovan remarks, "are aspirated in the plural merely for the sake of euphony, and not to distinguish the gender; for whenever the noun to which the adjective belongs terminates in a vowel, the initial consonant of the adjective retains its natural sound; as, ceoltа binne, *sweet melodies.*

§ 22.—*The Degrees of Comparison.*

In both the comparative and superlative the form of the adjective is the same, and they are distinguished from one another only by the particle affixed, or the context.

The comparative is formed by putting níos before the genitive singular feminine of the positive, and the superlative by putting is, or as, before the same; as geal, *white;* níos gile, *whiter;* as gile, *whitest.*

is is generally used before a slender vowel, as before a broad. níos is probably a contraction for nídh as, *thing which is,* as in certain collocations níos cannot be correctly used; as, do thabharfainn duit é dá m-biadh fé nídh bfearr, *I would give it to you if it were better,* where níos (nídh as?) becomes nídh badh.

The particle níos is, however, sometimes omitted, e. g., in interrogative sentences; as, measaidh fein an córa a bhiadh-nuire Dé, *do you consider it is right in the presence of God?* Acts iv. 19. Similar is the usage when the assertive verb is or as begins the sentence, in which case níos, as O'Donovan remarks, is never used, as in the example cited by him, is fearr mé ioná tu, *I am better than thou.*

In the ancient language we meet with a comparative ending in ṫeṛ, ṫiṛ (Greek τερος, Sansk. तर, *tara*), and a superlative in em (Sansk. म, *ma*, Lat. *mus*, as, Sansk. अधम, adhama, Lat. infimus, and परम, parama, primus, summus, minimus); but these terminations have disappeared in the modern language. The slender increase in níoṛ ǯíṫe is really the comparative inflexion; compare the old Irish comparative in ıu, Sansk. *īyas*, Lat. *ior*, *ius*, Greek *ιων*. The aṛ or ıṛ added to the superlative is in reality nothing but the substantive verb, the superlative being formed similarly to that in French by the addition of the article to the comparative form. That the a and e are really comparative and superlative inflexions is evident from a comparison of the Cornish, where both degrees, without distinction, terminate in *a* and *e*.—*Vid. Norris's Cornish Grammar*, p. 22.

The adjective in the comparative and superlative undergoes no change, but is treated as an adjective of the fourth declension.

§ 23.—*Irregular Comparison.*

The following adjectives are irregular in their comparison, that is, they form their comparatives, and some their superlatives, from adjectives now obsolete:—

Positive.	*Comparative.*	*Superlative.*
beaǯ, *little.*	níoṛ lúǯa.	ıṛ lúǯa.
ṛaṽa, *long.*	níoṛ ṛaıṽe, níoṛ ṛıa.	ıṛ ṛıa.
ṛuṛuṛ, uṛuṛ, *easy.*	níoṛ uṛa, ṛuṛa.	ıṛ uṛa.
ṛoǯuṛ, *near.*	níoṛ ṛoıǯṛe, ṛoıṛǯe.	ıṛ ṛoıǯṛe.
ǯaṛ, *near,*	níoṛ ǯoıṛe, ǯaıṛe.	
ǯeáṛṛ, *short.*	níoṛ ǯioṛṛa.	
luaṫ, *quick.*	níoṛ túıṛǯe.	ıṛ túıṛǯe.
maıṫ, *good.*	níoṛ ṛeáṛṛ.	ıṛ ṛeáṛṛ.
mınıc, *often.*	níoṛ mıonca.	
móṛ, *great.*	níoṛ mó.	ıṛ mó.
olc, *bad.*	níoṛ measa.	ıṛ measa.
ṫeıṫ, *hot*	níoṛ ṫeo.	ıṛ ṫeo.

luaṫ has also a regular comparative and superlative, luaıṫe. The irregular comparative is borrowed from túṛ, *a beginning*. There is another form, ṫaoıǯa, now in disuse. When túıṛǯe is used it generally expresses *order of time*, and is used some-

what adverbially, e.g., mire an fear ba tuirge, *I was the first man* to do any thing; mar ba tuirge é ná mire, *for he was before me*, John i. 30—*Keane's Irish Testament*. So níor tuirge ná tángadar a ngar dá céile, *before they came together*, Matt. i. 18.—*Keane's* translation. (dargta is the form used in O'Donnell's translation).

§ 24.—*The Numerals.*

The following is a list of the numerals:—

VALUE.	CARDINAL, *one*, ETC.	ORDINAL, *first*, ETC.
1.	aon.	céad.
2.	dá; abstract form: dó.	dara.
3.	trí.	treas and tríomad.
4.	ceithre; abstract, ceathair.	ceathramad.
5.	cúig.	cúigmead.
6.	sé.	seismead and séimead.
7.	seacht.	seachtmad.
8.	ocht.	ochtmad.
9.	naoi.	naomad.
10.	deich; abstract, déag.	deichmead.
11.	aon-déag.	aonmad déag.
12.	dó-déag.	dara déag.
13.	trídéag.	tríomad déag, or treas déag.
20.	fiche, fichead.	fichidmad, fichead.
21.	aon a's fiche, or aon ar fichid.	aonmad ar fichid.
30.	deich ar fichid, tríocad.	tríocadmad, or deichmead ar fichid.
40.	dá fichid.	dá fichidmad.
50.	caogad, caoga, deich a's dá fichid.	deichmead ar dá fichid.
60.	trí fichid.	trí fichidmead.
70.	deich is trí fichid.	deichmead ar trí fichid.
80.	ceithre fichid, ochtmogad.	ceithre fichidmead, or ochtmogadmad.
90.	nócad, deich is ceithre fichid.	deichmead ar ceithre fichid, or nocadad.
100.	ceud and céad.	ceudad and céadad.
1,000.	míle.	mílead.
1,000,000.	milliún.	milliúnad.

Dó and ceathair are never used with the noun, as they express the numbers in the abstract.

The following plurals are used: fichid, *twenties;* céadta, *hundreds;* but in the enumeration of the hundreds, 200, 300, &c., the singular form is used. So míle; pl. mílte; gen. míltead. The singular míle is used also in the enumeration of thousands, e.g., seacht míle fear, *seven thousand men.*

Fiche is inflected thus: gen. fichead; dat. fichid. Céad.

makes its gen. céṫ. Milliún is inflected like a noun of the first declension.

Aon, *one*, and dá, *two*, aspirate the initial mutables of the nouns to which they are prefixed. Seacṫ, ocṫ, naoi, deiċ, eclipse the initial mutables of their nouns, and prefix n to nouns beginning with a vowel. The eclipsis arises (*vid.* § 7) from their forms originally being ṡeċṫen (Sansk. *saptan*, Lat. *septem*), oċṫen (Sansk. *ashṭan*), noin (Sansk. *navan*, Lat. *novem*), deiċen (Sansk. *das'an*, Lat. *decem*).

The following nouns, with the exception of beirt, are formed from the cardinals :—

dís, or beirt, *two persons.*	ṡeaċtar, and móirṡeisear, *seven persons.*
triúr, *three persons.*	oċtar, *eight persons.*
ceaṫrar, *four persons.*	naondar, *nine persons.*
cúigear, *five persons.*	deiċneaḃar, *ten persons.*
ṡeisear, *six persons.*	

Most of these are compounded of the cardinals, and the noun ṡear, *a man;* but this has long been forgotten in practice, as they are applied to women as well as men, and ṡear itself is sometimes expressed in addition, as John iv. 18, óir do ḃádar cúigear ṡear aga, *for thou hast had five husbands.*

CHAPTER IV.

The Pronoun.

§ 25.—*The Pronoun in general.*

There are six kinds of Pronouns, viz.—Personal, Possessive, Relative, Demonstrative, Interrogative, and Indefinite. The compound pronouns need not be considered as a separate class, as they are merely personal pronouns with prepositions.

§ 26.—*Personal Pronouns.*

There are four personal pronouns :—mé, *I;* tú, *thou;* sé, *he;* and sí, *she,* with their plurals; which, when used emphatically, take an additional syllable, called the "emphatic increase." We give here the two forms, simple and emphatic. It will be observed that the genitive case admits of no emphatic increase. The genitive is in common parlance the possessive pronoun. *Vid.* § 28.

This so-called "emphatic increase" appears in the Scotch Gaelic, Welsh, and Cornish, as well as the Irish. That added

to the first person plural, namely ne, is, as Zeuss has shown, a repetition of the pronoun; ṅi being the older form of the first person plural, afterwards, the ṅ being rejected, ni. The Welsh has also an emphatic or reduplicated form of *ni, nyni.* Similarly, in Cornish, *thyn* means *to us,* and is also found reduplicated *thynny.* The Welsh used reduplicated forms for all the persons; thus, *mi, I, myvi* (v being the secondary form of m), *chwi, you, chwychi,* &c. The Cornish also frequently repeats the pronoun in what Mr. Norris calls the second state; as, *worty, against her, worty hy, id.*; *hy* being the third pers. sing. fem.; it has also a broad increase similar to the Irish; as, *dys, to thee;* emphatic, *dyso.*

Séṫeaṁ and ṡiaṁaṁ may perhaps be reduplicated forms, as the increase seems sometimes to be used without the pronoun being adjoined; as, aṁn ṡan do bí beaṫa, *in him was life.* Zeuss gives similar instances, and notes that the ancient form was ṡom and ṡem, alike for singular and plural.

First Person. Mé, *I.*

SIMPLE.	EMPHATIC.
Nom. mé.	Nom. miṡe.
Gen. mo.	Dat. daṁṡa.
Dat. daṁ.	

Plural.

SIMPLE.	EMPHATIC.
Nom. ṡinn.	Nom. ṡinne.
Gen. áṅ.	Dat. dúinne.
Dat. dúinn.	
Acc. inn	

Second Person. Tú, *thou.*

Singular.

SIMPLE.	EMPHATIC.
Nom. tú, tu.	Nom. tuṡa.
Gen. do.	Dat. duitṡe.
Dat. duit.	Voc. tuṡa.
Voc. tu.	

Plural.

SIMPLE.	EMPHATIC.
Nom. ṡiḃ.	Nom. ṡiḃṡe.
Gen. ḃuṅ.	Dat. daoiḃṡe.
Dat. daoiḃ, doiḃ.	Voc. ṡiḃṡe.
Acc. iḃ.	
Voc. ṡiḃ.	

Third Person Masculine. Sé, *he.*

Singular.

SIMPLE.	EMPHATIC.
Nom. ṡé.	Nom. ṡéṡean.
Gen. a.	Dat. dóṡan.
Dat. dó.	Acc. éṡean.
Acc. é.	

Third Person Feminine. Sí, *she.*

Singular.

SIMPLE.	EMPHATIC.
Nom. ṡí.	Nom. ṡiṡe, iṡe.
Gen. a	Dat. diṡe.
Dat. di.	
Acc. í.	

Third Person Plural, Common Gender. Siad, *they.*

SIMPLE.	EMPHATIC.
Nom. ṡiad.	Nom. ṡiadsan.
Gen. a.	Dat. dóibḟean.
Dat. dóib.	Acc. iadsan.
Acc. iad.	

Sinn, ṡib, ṡé, ṡí, are the forms *generally* used for the nominative, and é, í, for the accusative; the forms inn, ib, are now nearly in disuse.

Disin is used for dise when contempt is intended.

Féin, *self,* is often affixed to the personal pronouns; as, mé féin, *myself,* &c.

§ 27.—*The Personal Pronouns with Prepositions.*

The following combinations of the personal pronouns with prepositions occur so frequently that they ought to be carefully committed to memory. There are fifteen of them in common use, many others are used in the ancient language, and similar combinations are to be met with in all the Celtic languages.

1. *With* ag, *at* or *with.*

Singular	*Plural.*
agam, *with me.*	aguinn, *with us.*
agad, or agat, *with thee.*	agaibh, *with you.*
aige, *with him.*	aca, *with them.*
aici, *with her.*	

2. *With* ar, *out of.*

Singular.	*Plural.*
aram, *out of me.*	aruinn, *out of us.*
aras, or arat, *out of thee.*	aruib, *out of you.*
ar, *out of him.*	arta, aras, *out of them.*
airde, airti, *out of her.*	

3. *With* air, *upon.*

Singular.	*Plural.*
orm, *on me.*	orainn, *on us.*
ort, *on thee.*	oraib, *on you.*
air, *on him.*	orra, or oraibh, *on them.*
uirre, uirri, *on her.*	

4. *With* cum, *towards, to.*

Singular.	*Plural.*
cugam, *unto me.*	cugainn, *unto us.*
cugad, *unto thee.*	cugaib, *unto you.*
cuige, *unto him.*	cuca, *unto them.*
cuici, *unto her.*	

5. *With* de, *from, off.*

Singular.	*Plural.*
diom, *from me.*	dinn, *from us.*
diot, *from thee.*	dib, *from you.*
de, *from him.*	diob, *from them.*
di, *from her.*	

6. *With* do, *to.*

Singular.	*Plural.*
dam, and dom, *to me.*	duinn, *to us.*
duit, *to thee.*	daoib, dib, *to you.*
dó, *to him.*	dóib, *to them.*
di, *to her.*	

7. *With* eidir, *or* idir, *between.*

Plural.

eadrainn, *between us.*
eadraib, *between you.*
eatorra, and eatorthu, *between them.*

8. *With* fa, *or* fo, *under.*

Singular.	*Plural.*
fúm, *under me.*	fúinn, *under us.*
fút, fúit, *under thee.*	fúib, *under you.*
faoi, and fé, *under him.*	fúthu, *under them.*
fúithe, fúithi, *under her.*	

9. *With* ann, *in.*

Singular.	*Plural*
ionnam, *in me.*	ionnainn, *in us.*
ionnad, ionnat, *in thee.*	ionnaib, *in you.*
ann, *in him.*	ionnta, *in them.*
innte, innti, *in her.*	

10. *With* im, *or* um, *upon* or *about.*

Singular.	*Plural.*
umam, *about me.*	umainn, *about us.*
umad, umat, *about thee.*	umaib, *about you.*
ime, *about him.*	umpa, *about them.*
impe, impi, *about her.*	

11. *With* le, *or* re, *with.*

Singular.	*Plural.*
liom, riom, *with me.*	linn, rinn, *with us.*
leat, riot, *with thee.*	libh, ribh, *with you.*
leis, ris, *with him.*	leo, riu, *with them.*
lé, léithe, ria, *with her.*	

12. *With* o, *or* ua, *from.*

Singular.	*Plural.*
uaim, *from me.*	uainn, *from us.*
uait, *from thee.*	uaibh, *from you.*
uaidh, *from him.*	uatha, *from them.*
uaithe, uaidhi, *from her.*	

13. *With* roimh, *before.*

Singular.	*Plural.*
romham, *before me.*	romhainn, *before us.*
romhad, romhat, *before thee.*	romhaibh, *before you*
roimhe, *before him.*	rompa, *before them.*
roimpe, roimpi, *before her.*	

14. *With* tar, *beyond.*

Singular.	*Plural.*
thorm, *over me.*	thorrainn, *over us.*
thorat, thorad, *over thee.*	thorraibh, *over you.*
tairis, *over him.*	tharta, tharsa, *over them.*
tharsi, tairsi, *over her.*	

15. *With* tré, *through.*

Singular.	*Plural.*
tríom, *through me.*	trinn, *through us.*
tríot, *through thee.*	tríbh, *through you.*
tríd, *through him.*	tríotha, *through them.*
tríthe, tríthi, *through her.*	

The emphatic increases for these compounds are, in the singular, ꞇa for the first and second person, ꞇean for the third person. In the plural, ne, nı, for the first person; ꞇa, ꞇe, for the second person; and ꞇan, ꞇean, for the third person.

Observe all through the rule caol le caol, 7c.

§ 28.—*Possessive Pronouns.*

The possessives are:—mo, *my;* do, *thy;* a, *his,* or *hers;* ár, *ours;* bur, *yours;* and a, *theirs.*

The possessives mo, do, and bur take the emphatic increase ꞇa, or ꞇe; ár takes na or ne; and a takes ꞇan, or ꞇean, according to the rule caol le caol, 7c.; but the increase is always postfixed to the noun qualified by the possessives, or if that noun has an adjective, to the adjective; e.g., mo láṁa, *my hand;* ár g-cinnne, *our hands;* a láṁ deaꞇan, *his right hand.*

Mo, do, and a, *his,* aspirate the initial mutables of their nouns; as, mo bean, *my wife;* ár, bur, and a, *theirs,* eclipse the same; as, bur mbráṫair, *your brother.* The eclipsis arises from the fact that these pronouns originally ended in n, which form appears before vowels and the mediæ d and g; their original forms were arın, ꞇarın or ꞇorın, and an; a, *hers,* prefixes h to nouns beginning with a vowel. The a, *his,* is the Sansk. *asya,* ending in a vowel, hence it aspirates; a, *hers,* is in Sansk. *asyâs,* ending in a consonant, hence no change except before vowels; a, *theirs,* was in its full form an, Sansk. *eshâm,* Lat. *eorum.* This coincidence was shown some twenty years ago by Bopp, the founder of Comparative Philology, in his essay on the Celtic Languages, of which it formed one of the most brilliant points.

The following are the combinations of the possessives with prepositions:—

1. *With* do, *to.*

Singular.	*Plural.*
dom, *to my.*	dár, *to our.*
dod, *to thy.*	dá, *to their.*
dá, *to his, to her.*	

2. *With* le, *with.*

Singular.
lem, *with my.*
leo, *with thy.*

3. *With* an, *in.*

Singular.	*Plural.*
am, *in my.*	'nár, *in our.*
ad, at, *in thy.*	na, *in their.*
na, *in his* or *her.*	

4. *With* ó, *from.*

Singular.	*Plural.*
óm, *from my.*	óna, *from their.*
ód, *from thy.*	
óna, *from his* or *her.*	

§ 29.—*Relative Pronouns.*

The relative pronouns are a, *who, which,* or *what;* noċ, *who, which;* náċ, *which not.* The primitive form of the relative a for all genders was an, which by phonetic rule is intact before vowels and the mediæ d, g, and becomes am before b, ar before r, and a before l, s, and the tenues. *Vid.* Zeuss, p. 348.

Contractions frequently take place when the relative is preceded by a preposition ending with a vowel; as, dar, ler, &c.

Dárb, or dárab, and lerb, may be analyzed, as the case may be, d'a ro ba, *to whom was,* or d' ar ab, *to whom is;* bean dárb ainm Maire, *a woman whose name was Mary,* or *whose name is,* &c.

Do, the sign of the past tense, frequently appears to stand for the relative in the modern language, but the cases cited may be explained on the simple view of supposing the relative to be omitted.

Dá is used frequently as a relative; this dá must be distinguished from dá, a compound of de, *of,* and the relative a, which would be better written d'a, *of what.*

§ 30.—*Interrogative Pronouns.*

The interrogatives are cia or ce; plural, ciad, *who, what;* cad, creud, go dé, *what;* cá, gá, *what* or *where.*

Cad (anciently cid, ced), seems to have been the neuter of cia, though this use is lost in the modern language. Go dé was anciently cote; *vid.* Zeuss, p. 361.

§ 31.—*Demonstrative Pronouns.*

The demonstrative pronouns are:—ro, *this, these;* sin, *that, those;* súd, or úd, *yonder.* They are all indeclinable.

"When ro follows a word whose last vowel is slender, it is

written ꞃı, or ꞃe, and sometimes ꞃeo; as, na h-aımꞃıꞃe ꞃı, *of this time* (Keating's Hist. page 2); and ꞃın, when it follows a word whose last vowel is broad, is written ꞃan or ꞃoın [ꞃean ?]"—*O'Donovan.* These changes are to accord with the rule caol le caol, &c.

"Súd is generally used with personal pronouns, and úd with nouns."—*Connellan.* Examples are:—an ꞃeaꞃ úd, *the man yonder;* tá sé súd, *it is he yonder.*

§ 32.—*Indefinite Pronouns.*

These are:—éıgın, *some;* gıbé or cıbé,* *whoever;* aon, *any;* eile, *other;* a chéile, *each other;* gach, *every, each;* gach uile, *every;* cách, *any other;* neach, *any one;* ceachtaꞃ, or neachtaꞃ, *either;* an té, *the person who;* uile, *all.* Cách makes cáich in the genitive singular; the rest are indeclinable. Some of these, it will be observed, are mere compounds which have obtained a sort of pronominal use, and others are more strictly pronominal adjectives.

CHAPTER V.

The Verb.

§ 33.—*Of the Verb in general.*

The Irish verb has four moods:—the Indicative, Imperative, Conditional, and Infinitive. The Infinitive is used with the particles ag, ıaꞃ, or aꞃ tı, in the sense of present, past, and future participles respectively.

There are five tenses, viz.:—the Present, Consuetudinal Present, Past, Consuetudinal Past, and the Future. The consuetudinal tenses might very properly be classified as a separate mood.

The conditional mood is chiefly used in expressing a condition, and has frequently the particle dá, *if*, expressed before it. Other particles often precede it, especially go. It may sometimes be rendered by the Latin imperfect subjunctive, but frequently has a sort of conditional future signification. Examples may be found in Matt. xiii. 15; xiv. 15, 36; xx. 19; Acts vii. 19, &c.

* Spelled also gıb' é, cía b'é, evidently for gıb or cıá baḋ é; cib b'é is *whatever.*

In the ancient language the consuetudinal past and present were alike. The consuetudinal past has, in the modern language, retained the ancient synthetic, or personal form, while the present has adopted the analytic, or impersonal.

The indicative mood is often used in the *sense* of a subjunctive, but the latter is not distinguished by any peculiar endings. Initial changes, however, frequently take place, but these are owing to the influence of the particles preceding.

The root of the verb, for practical purposes, may be considered to be the second person singular imperative active, from which all the other parts of the verb can be formed by affixing certain terminations. Changes also take place in the beginning, but they are generally phonetic, and caused by certain particles prefixed, which serve to mark out some of the moods and tenses, and are sometimes not expressed, but understood.

The persons of the verb are formed in two different ways, analytically and synthetically. The analytic mode expresses the various persons by the third person singular of the verb and the personal pronouns. The synthetic, which is the mode generally used in the ancient language, in Irish as elsewhere, expresses the persons by terminational endings. Thus, in the analytic mode, the verb is the same throughout, the different pronouns marking the various persons and the number. In the synthetic, the verb has distinct terminations for each person except the third person singular. Thus the analytic form of the present indicative of Oí is—

Singular.	*Plural.*
tá mé, *I am.*	tá sinn, *we are.*
tá tú, *thou art.*	tá sibh, *you are.*
tá sé, *he is.*	tá siad, *they are.*

But the synthetic—

táim, *I am.*	támaoid, *we are.*
táir, *thou art.*	tátaoi, *you are.*
tá sé, *he is.*	táid, *they are.*

The analytic is generally used in asking a question; e.g., an labhrann tú Gaoidhilge? *Do you speak Irish?* But in answering, the synthetic; labhraim, *I speak.* The pronoun should not be used separately after the synthetic form, which would be a repetition of the pronoun; as déanfaid siad, *they, they will do.*

2. *With* ag, *out of.*

Singular.	*Plural.*
agam, *out of me.*	aguinn, *out of us.*
agad, or agat, *out of thee.*	aguib, *out of you.*
ag, *out of him.*	aca, aga, *out of them.*
aige, aiti, *out of her.*	

3. *With* ar, *upon.*

Singular.	*Plural.*
orm, *on me.*	orainn, *on us.*
ort, *on thee.*	oraib, *on you.*
air, *on him.*	orra, or ora, *on them.*
uirre, uirri, *on her.*	

4. *With* cum, *towards, to.*

Singular.	*Plural.*
cugam, *unto me.*	cugainn, *unto us.*
cugad, *unto thee.*	cugaib, *unto you.*
cuige, *unto him.*	cuca, *unto them.*
cuice, *unto her.*	

5. *With* de, *from, off.*

Singular.	*Plural.*
díom, *from me.*	dínn, *from us.*
díot, *from thee.*	díb, *from you.*
de, *from him.*	díob, *from them.*
di, *from her.*	

6. *With* do, *to.*

Singular.	*Plural.*
dam, and dom, *to me.*	dúinn, *to us.*
duit, *to thee.*	daoib, díb, *to you.*
dó, *to him.*	dóib, *to them.*
di, *to her.*	

7. *With* eadar, *or* idir, *between.*

Plural.

eadarainn, *between us.*
eadraib, *between you.*
eatorra, and eatarta, *between them.*

8. *With* fa, *or* fo, *under.*

Singular.	*Plural.*
fúm, *under me.*	fúinn, *under us.*
fút, fúd, *under thee.*	fúib, *under you.*
faoi, and fé, *under him.*	fúta, *under them.*
fúithe, fúithi, *under her.*	

9. *With* ann, *in.*

Singular.	*Plural*
ionnam, *in me.*	ionnainn, *in us.*
ionnad, ionnat, *in thee.*	ionnaib, *in you.*
ann, *in him.*	ionnta, *in them.*
innte, innti, *in her.*	

10. *With* im, *or* um, *upon* or *about.*

Singular.	*Plural.*
umam, *about me.*	umainn, *about us.*
umad, umat, *about thee.*	umaib, *about you.*
uime, *about him.*	umpa, *about them.*
uimpe, uimpi, *about her.*	

11. *With* le, *or* re, *with.*

Singular.	*Plural.*
liom, riom, *with me.*	linn, rinn, *with us.*
leat, riot, *with thee.*	libh, ribh, *with you.*
leis, ris, *with him.*	leo, riu, *with them.*
lé, léithe, ria, *with her.*	

12. *With* o, *or* ua, *from.*

Singular.	*Plural.*
uaim, *from me.*	uainn, *from us.*
uait, *from thee.*	uaibh, *from you.*
uaidh, *from him.*	uadha, *from them.*
uaithe, uaidhi, *from her.*	

13. *With* roimh, *before.*

Singular.	*Plural.*
romham, *before me.*	romhainn, *before us.*
romhad, romhat, *before thee.*	romhaibh, *before you*
roimhe, *before him.*	rompa, *before them.*
roimpe, roimpi, *before her.*	

14. *With* tar, *beyond.*

Singular.	*Plural.*
thorum, *over me.*	thorrainn, *over us.*
thorut, thorad, *over thee.*	thorraibh, *over you.*
thairis, *over him.*	tharra, tharrta, *over them.*
tharra, tharri, *over her.*	

15. *With* tré, *through.*

Singular.	*Plural.*
tríom, *through me.*	trinn, *through us.*
tríot, *through thee.*	tríbh, *through you.*
tríd, *through him.*	tríocha, *through them.*
tríthe, tríthi, *through her.*	

The Conditional Mood is formed by adding ꞇinn, and the various terminations given in the table, to the root; as, buail, buailꞇinn. When, however, the future ends in ocaꝺ, the conditional is formed from it by changing the aꝺ of the future into ainn, the terminations being the same, with this exception, as in regular verbs; e.g., ꝓoillꝛeocainn, ꝓoillꝛeocá, &c.

The Infinitive is formed (1) by adding aꝺ to the root and prefixing ꝺo, which generally aspirates the initial mutable: this is the most usual mode, but it is (2) sometimes like the imperative; as, ꞇgꞃios, infinitive, ꝺo ꞇgꞃios, *to destroy.* (3). Some verbs drop a slender vowel; as, cuiꞃ, infin. ꝺo ċuꞃ, *to place.* (4). Those in uiġ form their infinitive by adding the usual termination aꝺ, only dropping the i; as, beannuiġ, infinitive, ꝺo beannuġaꝺ, *to bless.* Those in iġ form it in the usual mode, only inserting a broad vowel after the i, generally u; as, ꝓoillꞇiġ, infinitive, ꝺ'ꝓoillꞇiuġaꝺ, *to show.* These changes, it should be borne in mind, are only euphonic, arising from that oft-repeated rule caol le caol, &c. (5.) Some add ꞇ to the root, but, as O'Donovan says, these have a second form; aġaiꞃ, infinitive, ꝺ'aġaiꞃꞇ, or ꝺ'aġꞃaꝺ, *to reprove.* (6.) Some add ainuin; as, cꞃeiꝺ, infinitive, ꝺo cꞃeiꝺeamuin, *to believe.* (7.) Some add áil; as, aꝺmuiġ,* infinitive, ꝺ'aꝺmáil, *to confess.* O'Donovan remarks: "In all verbal nouns borrowed from the English this termination is used in the corrupt modern Irish; as, boxáil, *to box;* ciċáil, *to kick;* ꝓollái, *to roll;* ꞇmúꝺáil, *to smooth,*" &c. (8.) Others, am; as ꝺéan, infinitive, ꝺo ꝺéanam, *to do.* (9.) Others, again, aċo; as, éiꞇo, infinitive, ꝺ'éiꞇeaċo, *to listen.* (10.) Some few end in ꞇin; as, ꞃeic, ꝺ'ꞃeicꞇin, *to see.* And lastly, some are so irregular that they can be reduced to no rule; as, iaꞃꞃ, ꝺ'iaꞃꞃaiꝺ, *to ask;* ġlaoꝺ, infinitive, ꝺo ġlaoꝺaċ, *to cry out.* These last must be learnt by practice, or by consulting the Dictionary.

The so-called participles, as has been remarked in § 33, are merely the infinitive used with certain particles; for the present, a or aġ, for the past, iaꞃ, which eclipses the initial mutable, and aꞃ ꝺí, or le for the future. These are frequently used as verbal nouns.

* This form is rare in verbs of this ending, uiġ: they generally follow (4) in the formation of their infinitives.

B.—Passive Voice.

In the Passive Voice the analytic mode of forming the persons prevails; there is, therefore, only one terminational ending to be learned for each tense.

The Imperative is formed by adding ταρ to the root. It has a first person singular.

The Present Indicative is formed by adding the same terminational ending.

There is no separate form for the Consuetudinal Present.

The Past is formed by adding αδ, and prefixing το, which in this voice makes no change in the initial mutable.

The Consuetudinal Past is formed by adding ταοι or τί: when the particle το is prefixed, it does not affect the initial letter.

The Future is formed by adding αρ or ραρ to the imperative active.

The Conditional Mood is formed by adding ραδε to the root.

The Infinitive is formed by adding the termination τα or τε, and prefixing the infinitive of the verb *to be*; as, το beiṫ buαiltε, *to be struck*.

The Participle is formed by adding τα or τε.

The Passive voice may also be formed, as in English, by the various parts of the verb *to be*, and the passive participle; as, tά mé buαiltε, or tάim buαiltε, *I am struck*.

§ 35.—*Aspirations and Eclipses.*

In order to account for the various changes in the initials of the verb, we shall here give a list of such particles as aspirate and eclipse.

A.—*Those that Aspirate.*

1. Cαρ, *whether?* (compounded of cm, *whether*, and ρο, sign of the past tense). It is only prefixed to the past tense.

2. Do and ρο, signs of the past tense, and το the sign of the infinitive.

3. Gυρ, *that* (compounded of go, *that*, and ρο, sign of the past). It is only used with the past tense. O'Donovan points out an exception, gυραb é, *that it is he*.

4. Má, *if;* prefixed to the indicative mood.

5. Mαρ, *as, like as*.

6. Nácar, *which not* (compounded of nác, *that not*, and ro, sign of the past); prefixed to the past. It is generally contracted into nár.

7. Ní, *not;* prefixed to the present and future. Ní sometimes eclipses, as ní bfuair mé, *I have not found*, Luke xxiii. 14, *Keane's version;* ní bhfuilim, *I am not.*

8. Níor, *not* (compounded of ní, the preceding particle, and ro); prefixed to the past.

B.—*Those that Eclipse.*

On eclipsis, see § 7.

1. An, *whether?* The eclipsis, perhaps, arises from the influence of the n.

2. Go, *that;* the ancient form of this was con, which explains the ellipsis.

3. Dá, *if;* prefixed to the conditional mood. The original n is seen in the old form dian. *Vid.* Zeuss, p. 670.

4. Iar, *after;* only prefixed to participles. The full form was iarn.

5. The relative a (anciently an) when preceded by a preposition, either expressed or understood, as ó a d-táinig, *from whom came;* unless the particle ro, the sign of the past, or an abbreviation of it follows, in which case the verb is regularly aspirated; e.g., Adam ór fágamar, i.e., Adam ó a ro fágamar, *Adam from whom we have sprung.*

6. Mar a, *where, in which;* as mar a dúbairt, *where he said.* The ellipsis is here caused by the relative a; see preceding paragraph.

7. Muna, *unless;* compounded of má, *if*, and na, *not.* The eclipses arise from the na, which appears in the form nan, nam, i.e., compounded with the relative an (Zeuss, p. 702); see No. 5. Its ancient form was mani.

8. Nac, *which not.* In the past tense this is compounded with ro, and becomes nár, nácar; it then aspirates, the aspiration arising, not from nác, but ro. Zeuss (p. 703) does not seem to offer an explanation of the eclipsis; but it may, perhaps, arise from the relative an being inherent in the word.

§ 36. *The Regular Verb.*

The following table contains the paradigm.

TABLE OF THE REGULAR VERB—buaiḋ, *to strike.*

		Active Voice.		Passive Voice.	
		Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
Imperative Mood.		1. 2. buail. 3. buaileadh sé.	1. buailimíd. 2. buailidh. 3. buailidís.	1. buailtear mé. 2. buailtear tu. 3. buailtear é.	1. buailtear sinn. 2. buailtear sibh. 3. buailtear iad.
Indicative Mood.	Present Tense.	1. buailim. 2. buailir. 3. buailid sé.	1. buailimid. 2. buailtí. 3. buailid.	1. buailtear mé. 2. buailtear tú. 3. buailtear é.	1. buailtear sinn. 2. buailtear sibh. 3. buailtear iad.
	Consuetudinal Present.	1. buaileann mé. 2. buaileann tú. 3. buaileann sé.	1. buaileann sinn. 2. buaileann sibh. 3. buaileann siad.		
	Past.	1. do bhuaileas. 2. do bhuailis. 3. do bhuail sé.	1. do bhuaileamar. 2. do bhuaileabhair. 3. do bhuaileadar.	1. do buaileadh mé. 2. do buaileadh tú. 3. do buaileadh é.	1. do buaileadh sinn. 2. do buaileadh sibh. 3. do buaileadh iad.
	Consuetudinal Past.	1. do bhuailinn. 2. do bhuailteá. 3. do bhuaileadh sé.	1. do bhuailimís. 2. do bhuailtí. 3. do bhuailidís.	1. do buailtí mé. 2. do buailtí tú. 3. do buailtí é.	1. do buailtí sinn. 2. do buailtí sibh. 3. do buailtí iad.
	Future.	1. buailfead. 2. buailfir. 3. buailfidh sé.	1. buailfimíd. 2. buailfídh. 3. buailfidís.	1. buailfear mé. 2. buailfear tú. 3. buailfear é.	1. buailfear sinn. 2. buailfear sibh. 3. buailfear iad.
Conditional Mood.		1. bhuailfinn. 2. bhuailfeá. 3. bhuailfeadh sé.	1. bhuailfimís. 2. bhuailfídh. 3. bhuailfidís.	1. buailfidhe mé. 2. buailfidhe tu. 3. buailfidhe é.	1. buailfidhe sinn. 2. buailfidhe sibh. 3. buailfidhe iad.
Infinitive Mood, do bualadh. Participle, ag bualadh.				Infin. a beith buailte. Part. buailte.	

§ 37.—*Irregular Verbs.*

There are thirteen irregular verbs, viz.:—1. Bí, the substantive verb, *to be.* 2. Abair, *to say.* 3. Beir, *to bear.* 4. Feic, *to see.* 5. Cluin, *to hear.* 6. Déan, *to do.* 7. Faigh, *to find.* 8. Gním, *to do.* 9. Ith, *to eat.* 10. Rag, *to reach.* 11. Tabair, *to give.* 12. Tar, *to come.* 13. Téid, or té, *to go.*

§ 38.—*The Substantive Verb,* Bí, *to be.*

Imperative Mood.

Singular.	*Plural.*
. . . .	bímíd.
bí.	bígí.
bíodh, or bídeadh sé.	bídís.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
atáim, and táim.	atámaoid, and támaoid.
atáir, and táir.	atáthaoi, and táthaoi.
atá sé, and tá sé.	atáid, and táid.

There is another form also used, viz., is or ar me, is or ar tu, &c. This form is called by O'Donovan "the assertive verb." It may be called from its use the assertive present. *Vid.* § 64.

Negative and Interrogative form.

Singular.	*Plural.*
bhfuilim.	bhfuilmíd.
bhfuilir.	bhfuilti.
bhfuil sé.	bhfuilid.

It will be understood that this form requires the negative or interrogative particles preceding, as, ní bhfuilim, *I am not*; an bhfuil tú, *are you?* There is also a relative form of the present, namely, bíos.

CONSUETUDINAL PRESENT.

Singular.	*Plural.*
bídim.	bímíd.
bídir.	bídí.
bídeann, or bíonn sé.	bíd.

This, with the exception of the third singular, is a regular present for bí. The third singular was also, anciently, bíd

ɾé. It is, however, used in the modern language as a consuetudinal present.

PAST.

Singular.	*Plural.*
bíṫeaɾ.	bíomaɾ.
bíṫiɾ.	bíoḋaɾ.
bí ɾé.	bíoṁaɾ.

Negative and Interrogative form.

Singular.	*Plural.*
ɾaḃaɾ.	ɾaḃamaɾ.
ɾaḃaiɾ.	ɾaḃaḋaɾ.
ɾaḃ ɾé.	ɾaḃaṁaɾ.

There is also another form, akin to this latter (*vid.* Zeuss), used, however, only in the analytic form, viz., baṫ, sometimes spelled buṫ, or ba. The form buṫ is sometimes, though rarely, used for the future.

CONSUETUDINAL PAST.

Singular.	*Plural.*
bíṫinn.	bímíɾ.
ḋíṫeá.	bíṫí.
bíṫeaṫ, or bíoṫ ɾé.	bíoíɾ.

FUTURE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
beiṫeaṫ, or biaṫ.	beiṫmíḋ, or biaṫmaoiḋ.
beiṫiɾ, or biaiɾ.	beiṫiṫ, or biaṫaíṫ.
beiṫ ɾé, or biaṫ ɾé.	beiṫiḋ, or biaṫ.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Singular.	*Plural.*
beiṫinn.	beiṫmíɾ.
beiṫeá.	beiṫṫíḋ.
beiṫeaṫ ɾé.	beiṫíɾ.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

ḋo ḃeiṫ.

PARTICIPLE.

aɡ beiṫ.

The form aḃ occurs with the particles ḋo, ɡo, ɡuɾ, &c., in a past and present signification, and also with evident pro-

priety in some interrogatory sentences; as, ᴅo'b áluin an ḃean í, *she was a beautiful woman;* ᴅeirim gurab é, *I say it is,* or *was,* as the case may be; ab é ro an fear, *is this the man?*

§ 39.—Abair, *to say.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

Imperative Mood.

Singular.	*Plural.*
. . . .	abramaoir, or abramaoid, abram.
abair.	abraiḋ.
abrad fé.	abraidir.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
ᴅeirim, or abraim.	ᴅeirimíḋ, or abramaoid, abram.
ᴅeirir, or abrair.	ᴅeirṫíḋ, or abraiḋ.
ᴅeir fé, or abraiḋ fé.	ᴅeirid, or abraid.

CONSUETUDINAL PRESENT.

ᴅeireann mé, tú, fé, &c.

PAST TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
ᴅubhrar.	ᴅubhramar.
ᴅubhrair.	ᴅubhradar.
ᴅubairṫ fé.	ḃubhradar.

CONSUETUDINAL PAST.

Singular.	*Plural.*
ᴅeirinn.	ᴅeirimíd.
ᴅeirṫeá.	ᴅeirṫíḋ.
ᴅeireaḋ re.	ᴅeiridir.

FUTURE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
ᴅéarfad.	ᴅéarfamaoid.
ᴅéarfair.	ᴅéarfaiḋ.
ᴅéarfaḋ fé.	ᴅéarfad.

Conditional Mood.

Singular.	*Plural.*
ꝺéanfainn.	ꝺéanfamaoiꝛ.
ꝺéanfá.	ꝺéanfaiꝺ.
ꝺéanfaꝺ ꝛé.	ꝺéanfaiꝺíꝛ.

Infinitive Mood.

ꝺo ꝛáꝺ.

Participle.

aꝝ ꝛáꝺ.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Imperative Mood.

aꝺaṁaꝛ mé, ꝛc.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

ꝺeiṁeaꝛ, or aꝺaṁaꝛ mé, ꝺú, ꝛc.

PAST.

ꝺuꝺꝛaꝺ mé, ꝛc.

CONSUETUDINAL PAST.

ꝺeiṁí mé, ꝛc.

FUTURE.

ꝺéanfaꝛ mé, ꝛc.

Conditional Mood.

ꝺéanfaíꝺe mé, ꝛc.

Infinitive.

ꝺo ꝺeiṫ ꝛáiꝺce.

Passive Participle.

ꝛáiꝺce.

The past tense, active, is not aspirated except after ní, *not;* nor does it take the particles ꝺo or ꝛo before it. It is probably a contraction of ꝺo ꝺeiꝛeaꝛ, from the old verb, beiṫim, *I say*, into ꝺoꝺꝛaꝛ, and thence into ꝺuꝺꝛaꝛ.

§ 40.—Beir, *to bear.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

Imperative Mood.

Singular.	*Plural.*
. . . .	beirimíd.
beir.	beirid.
beireadh sé.	beirid.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
beirim.	beirimíd.
beirir.	beirid.
beiridh sé.	beiridh.

CONSUETUDINAL PRESENT.

beirinn mé, &c.

PAST TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
rugas.	rugamar.
rugais.	rugabhair.
rug sé.	rugadar.

CONSUETUDINAL PAST.

Singular.	*Plural.*
beirinn.	beirimíd.
beiridheá.	beiridí.
beireadh sé.	beiridh.

FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
béarfaidh.	béarfamaoid.
béarfair.	béarfaidh.
béarfaidh sé.	béarfaidh.

Conditional Mood.

Singular.	*Plural.*
bhéarfainn.	bhéarfamaoid.
bhéarfá.	bhéarfaidh.
bhéarfadh sé.	bhéarfaidh.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

do bheith.

PARTICIPLE.

ag bheith.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

beirtear mé, tú, 7c.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

beirtear mé, 7c.

CONSUETUDINAL PAST.

beirtí mé, tú, 7c.

FUTURE TENSE.

béarfar me, tú, 7c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

béarfaidhe mé, 7c

INFINITIVE MOOD.

do beit beirte.

PASSIVE PARTICIPLE.

beirte.

§ 41.—Cidim, *to see.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
cidim, or cim.	cidmid, or cimid.
cidir, or cir.	cidid, or cid.
cidid fé, or ci fé.	cidid, or cid.

CONSUETUDINAL PRESENT.

ċíoḋeann mé, ṫú, 7c.

PAST TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
ċonnaṗcaṗ, conncaṗ.	ċoncamaṗ, conncamaṗ.
ċonnaṗcaiṗ, conncaiṗ.	ċoncaḃaṗ, conncaḃaṗ.
ċonnaṗc ṡe, connaic ṡé.	ċoncaṫaṗ, conncaṫaṗ.

CONSUETUDINAL PAST.

Singular.	*Plural.*
ċíṫinn.	ċíṫmíṗ.
ċíṫeá.	ċíṫṫí.
ċíṫeaṫ ṡé.	ċíṫṫíṗ.

FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
ċíṫṗeaṫ.	ċíṫṗimíṁ.
ċíṫṗiṗ.	ċíṫṗiṫí.
ċíṫṗiṫ ṡé.	ċíṫṗiṁ.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

ċíṫṗinn, ċíṫṗeá, 7c.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

ċíṫeaṗ mé, ṫú, 7c.

PAST TENSE.

connaṗcaṫ, or conncaṫ, mé, ṫú, 7c.

CONSUETUDINAL PAST.

ċíṫí mé, 7c.

FUTURE TENSE.

ciṫṗeaṗ mé, 7c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

ċiṫṗiṫe mé, 7c.

This verb wants the imperative and infinitive moods and participle active and passive, but they are supplied by ṗaic,

which ought not to be classed among the irregular verbs as it is regular in all its moods and tenses.

The present and future tenses of this verb have the peculiarity of being aspirated like the past.

§ 42.—Cluin, *to hear.*

This verb is regular, except in the past tense, the infinitive mood, and participle.

PAST.

Singular.	*Plural.*
chualar.	chualamar.
chualair.	chualadar.
chualaid ré.	chualadar.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

do, or a chloistin.

PARTICIPLE.

ag cloistin.

§ 43.—Déan, *to do.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	*Plural.*
. . . .	déanamaois, déanamaoid and déanam.
déan.	déanaidh.
déanad ré.	déanaidís.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
déanaim.	déaneamaoid.
déanair.	déantaoi.
déanaid ré.	déanaid.

CONSUETUDINAL PRESENT.

déanann mé, &c.

PAST TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
ḋeáṁaṙ, and ḋéanaṙ.	ḋeáṁamaṙ, and ḋéanamaṙ.
ḋeáṁaiṙ, and ḋéanaiṙ.	ḋeáṁaḃaṙ, and ḋéanaḃaṙ.
ḋeáṁaṙ, and ḋéan ṙé.	ḋeáṁaṙaṙ, and ḋéanaṙaṙ.

CONSUETUDINAL PAST.

Singular.	*Plural.*
ḋéanainn, and ḋeáṁainn.	ḋéanamaoiṙ, and ḋeáṁamaoiṙ.
ḋéantá.	ḋéantaoi.
ḋéanaṙ, and ḋeáṁaṙ ṙé.	ḋéanaṙoíṙ, and ḋeáṁaṙoíṙ.

FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
ḋéanṗaṙo.	ḋéanṗamaoiṙo.
ḋéanṗaiṙ.	ḋéanṗaíḋ.
ḋéanṗaṙ ṙé.	ḋéanṗaṙo.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Singular.	*Plural.*
ḋéanṗainn.	ḋéanṗamaoiṙ.
ḋéanṗá.	ḋéanṗaíḋ.
ḋéanṗaṙ ṙé.	ḋéanṗaṙoíṙ.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

ḋo ḋéanaṁ, or ḋo ḋéanaṙ.

PARTICIPLE.

aṙ ḋéanaṁ, or aṙ ḋéanaṙ.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

ḋéantaṙ mé, ṙc.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

ḋéantaṙ mé, tú, ṙc.

PAST TENSE.

ḋéanaṙ, and ḋeáṁaṙ mé, ṙc.

FUTURE TENSE.

ᵭéanpaṛ mé, 7c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

ᵭéanpaiᵭe me, 7c.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

ᵭo ḃeiṫ ᵭéanṫa.

PASSIVE PARTICIPLE.

ᵭéanṫa.

§ 44.—ꝑaẋ, *to find.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	*Plural.*
. . . .	ꝑaẋmaoiṛ, or ꝑaẋmaoiᵭ.
ꝑaẋ.	ꝑaẋaiᵭ.
ꝑaẋaᵭ ṛé.	ꝑaẋaiᵭíṛ.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
ꝑaẋaim.	ꝑáẋmaoiᵭ.
ꝑaẋaiṛ.	ꝑaẋṫaíᵭ.
ꝑaẋaiᵭ ṛé.	ꝑaẋaiᵭ.

Or,

Singular.	*Plural.*
ẋeiḃim.	ẋeiḃimíᵭ.
ẋeiḃiṛ.	ẋeiḃṫíᵭ.
ẋeiḃ ṛé.	ẋeiḃiᵭ.

PAST TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
ꝑuaṛaṛ.	ꝑuaṛamaṛ.
ꝑuaṛaiṛ.	ꝑuaṛaḃaṛ.
ꝑuaiṛ ṛé.	ꝑuaṛaᵭaṛ.

CONSUETUDINAL PAST.

Singular.	*Plural.*
ẋeiḃinn.	ẋeiḃimíṛ.
ẋeiḃṫeá.	ẋeiḃṫíᵭ.
ẋeiḃeaᵭ ṛé.	ẋeiḃiᵭíṛ.

And,

Singular.	*Plural.*
ꝼaꝿaınn.	ꝼaꝿamaoıꝛ.
ꝼaꝿcá.	ꝼaꝿcaíȯ.
ꝼaꝿaȯ ꝛé.	ꝼaꝿaıȯíꝛ.

FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
ɡeaḃaȯ, or ɡeoḃaȯ.	ɡéaḃamaoıȯ, or ɡeoḃamaoıȯ.
ɡéaḃaıꝛ, or ɡeoḃaıꝛ.	ɡéaḃcaíȯ, or ɡeoḃcaíȯ.
ɡéaḃaıȯ, or ɡeoḃaıȯ ꝛé.	ɡéaḃaıȯ, or ɡeoḃaıȯ.

INTERROGATIVE AND NEGATIVE FUTURE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
ḃꝛuıɡeaȯ.	ḃꝛuıɡeamaoıȯ.
ḃꝛuıɡıꝛ.	ḃꝛuıɡcaíȯ.
ḃꝛuıɡeaȯ ꝛé.	ḃꝛuıɡıȯ.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Singular.	*Plural.*
ɡeoḃaınn, or ɡéaḃaınn.	ɡeoḃamaoıꝛ, or ɡéaḃamaoıꝛ.
ɡeoḃcá, 7c.	ɡeoḃcaíȯ, 7c.
ɡeoḃaȯ ꝛé, 7c.	ɡeoḃaıȯíꝛ, 7c.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

ꝺ'ꝼáɡaıl.

PARTICIPLE.

aɡ ꝼáɡaıl.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

ꝼaɡcaꝛ mé, ꝺú, 7c.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

ꝼaɡcaꝛ mé, ꝺú, 7c.

PAST TENSE.

ꝼuaꝛaȯ, or ꝼuíꝺ mé, ꝺú, 7c.

CONSUETUDINAL PAST.

ɡıḃḋí, or ꝼuıɡḋí mé, ꝺú, 7c.

Conditional Mood.

ɡeoḃċaiḋe mé, 7c.

§ 45.—Ɡním, *to do.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
ɡním.	ɡnímíḋ.
ɡníṫ.	ɡniṫíḋ.
ɡníḋ ṡé.	ɡníḋ.

PAST TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
ɡníḋeaṡ, or ṡiɡneaṡ.	ɡníoḋmaṡ, or ṡiɡneamaṡ.
ɡníḋiṡ, or ṡiɡniṡ.	ɡníoḋḃaṡ, or ṡiɡneaḃaṡ.
ɡníḋ ṡé, or ṡiɡne ṡé, and ṡinn ṡé.	ɡníoḋoaṡ, or ṡiɡneaḋoaṡ.

CONSUETUDINAL PAST.

Singular.	*Plural.*
ɡníḋinn.	ɡníḋmíṡ.
ɡníḋċeá.	ɡníḋċí.
ɡníḋeaḋ ṡé.	ɡníḋoíṡ.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

ɡniṫeaṡ mé, 7c.

CONSUETUDINAL PAST.

ɡníṫí mé, 7c.

This verb wants the other tenses, or they are formed from ḋéan. Riɡneaṡ in the past tense is evidently a contraction of ṡo, sign of the past, and ɡeanaiṡ=ɡníḋeaṡ.

§ 46.—ıṫ, *to eat.*

This verb is regular, except in the future tense and Conditional Mood.

FUTURE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
ıoɡɾaɒ.	ıoɡɾamaoıɒ.
ıoɡɾaıɲ.	ıoɡɾaıó.
ıoɡɾaıò ɾé.	ıoɡɾaıɒ.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Singular.	*Plural.*
ıoɡɾaınn.	ıoɡɾamaoıɾ.
ıoɡɾá.	ıoɡɾaıó.
ıoɡɾaò ɾé.	ıoɡɾaıóıɾ.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

ɔ'ıṫe.

The regular Past is ɔ' ıṫeaɾ; there is, however, an old form ɔuaɾ, which may be contracted for ɔ'ıṫeaɾ, ɔıṫeaɾ, ɔeaɾ, ɔuaɾ; this is seldom used in the spoken language, but is in the New Testament—ɔuaıò euɔ ɔo ṫıġeɾı ɾuaɾ mé—*the zeal of thy house has eaten me up*—John, ii. 17; and ɔaɾṡéıɾ a ɡcuıṁeaḋa eıɔıɾ a ḷáṁaıḃ ȯóıḃ, ɔuaɔaɾ ıaɔ, *after rubbing them between their hands, they ate them.*—Luke, vi. 1.

§ 47.—Rıġ, *to reach.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	*Plural.*
. . . .	ɾıġmíɾ.
ɾıġ.	ɾıġıó.
ɾıġeaò ɾé.	ɾıġɾoíɾ.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
ɾıġım.	ɾıġmío.
ɾıġıɲ.	ɾıġṫí.
ɾıġ ɾé.	ɾıġɾo.

CONSUETUDINAL PAST.

Singular.	*Plural.*
ɾuᵹinn.	ɾuᵹmíɾ.
ɾuᵹeá.	ɾuᵹcíó.
ɾuᵹeaó ɾé.	ɾuᵹoíɾ.

FUTURE TENSE.

ɾuᵹfeaɾ.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

ɾuᵹfinn.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

ɗo ɾoċɗain.

§ 48.—Ɗaḃaiɾ, *to give.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	*Plural.*
. . . .	ɗaḃɾamaoiɾ.
ɗaḃaiɾ.	ɗaḃɾaíó.
ɗaḃɾaó ɾé.	ɗaḃɾaɗoíɾ.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

beiɾim, ɗuᵹaim, and ɗaḃɾaim.

CONSUETUDINAL PRESENT.

beiɾeann mé, ɗuᵹann mé, and ɗaḃɾann mé.

PAST TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
ɗuᵹaɾ.	ɗuᵹamaɾ.
ɗuᵹaiɾ.	ɗuᵹaḃaɾ.
ɗuᵹ ɾé.	ɗuᵹaɗaɾ.

CONSUETUDINAL PAST.

ḃeiɾinn, and ɗuᵹainn.

FUTURE.

ḃéaɾɾaɾ, and ɗaḃaɾɾaɾ, ɣc.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

ḃéaɾɾainn, ɗaḃaɾɾainn, and ɗiuḃɾainn.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

do tabairt.

PARTICIPLE.

ag tabairt.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

beirtear, tugtar, and tabairtar mé, 7c.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

beirtear mé, and tugtar mé, 7c.

PAST TENSE.

tugad mé, 7c.

CONSUETUDINAL PAST.

beirtí'de, or tugtaí'de mé, 7c.

FUTURE.

béarfar, and tabharfar mé, 7c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

béarfaí'de, and tabharfaí'de mé, 7c.

PASSIVE PARTICIPLE.

tugta, and tabairta.

This verb is made up of three defective verbs—beir, tug, and tabair. The tenses of those verbs which are used may be perceived by reading the verb as given above. The past tense is that of tug only. There is a peculiarity in the use of beirim, the present; viz., that it takes the particle do before it, sometimes expressed and sometimes understood, and then the b is aspirated as in the past tense.

§ 49.—Tar, *to come.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	*Plural.*
. . . .	tigimí', or tagamaoi'.
tar, tair, or tig.	tigí'd.
tigead, or tagad re.	tigí'dí', or tagaidí'.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
tigim.	tigmíd, or tigmíd.
tigir.	tigtí.
tig sé.	tigid.

PAST TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
táng sa.	táng samar.
táng sair.	táng sabar.
táinig sé.	táng sadar.

Or,

Singular.	*Plural.*
sáng sa.*	sáng samar.
sáng sair.	sáng sabar.
sánaig, or sáinig sé.	sáng sadar.

CONSUETUDINAL PAST.

Singular.	*Plural.*
tiginn.	tigimís.
tigteá.	tigtí.
tigeadh sé.	tigidís.

FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
tiocfad.	tiocfamaoid, or tiocfam.
tiocfair.	tiocfaí.
tiocfaidh sé.	tiocfaid.

Conditional Mood.

Singular.	*Plural.*
thiocfainn.	thiocfamaois.
thiocfá.	thiocfaí.
thiocfadh sé.	thiocfaidís.

Infinitive Mood.

do theacht.

Participle.

ag teacht.

* Some grammarians make this the past of sig; but it is evidently a contraction for so táng sa; its general meaning in the third person is, *it came to pass; they happened*: sáng sair, *you happened to be*, &c.

§ 50.—Téiṫ, or té, *to go.*

Imperative Mood.

Singular.	*Plural.*
.	téiṫmíṁ, or téimíṁ.
téiṫ.	téiṫíṫ.
téiṫeaṫ ṁé.	téiṫíṫ.
	téiṫíṁ.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
téiṫim.	téiṫmíṁ, or téimíṁ.
téiṫiṁ.	téiṫčíṫ, or téičíṫ.
téiṫ ṁé.	téiṫiṁ, or téiṁ.

PAST TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
ċuaṫaṁ.	ċuaṫmaṁ.
ċuaṫaiṁ.	ċuaṫbaṁ.
ċuaiṫ ṁé.	ċuaṫṫaṁ.

CONSUETUDINAL PAST.

Singular.	*Plural.*
ṫéiṫinn.	ṫéiṫmíṁ.
ṫéiṫeá.	ṫéiṫčí.
ṫéiṫeaṫ ṁé.	ṫéiṫíṁ.

FUTURE TENSE.

Singular	*Plural.*
ṁaċfaṫ.	ṁaċfamaoiṁ.
ṁaċfaiṁ.	ṁaċfaíṫ.
ṁaċfaiṫ ṁé.	ṁaċfaiṁ.

Or, ṁaċaṫ, ṁaċaiṁ, ṁaċaiṫ ṁé, omitting the ṁ.

Conditional Mood.

Singular.	*Plural.*
ṁaċfainn.	ṁaċfamaoiṁ.
ṁaċfá.	ṁaċfaíṫ.
ṁaċfaṫ ṁé.	ṁaċfaiṫíṁ.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

do dul.

PARTICIPLE.

ag dul.

The past tense is often deadar. This form is used after ní, and the interrogative a, and with go, &c.

"Haliday, the Rev. Paul O'Brien, and others, make imtig a form of the imperative mood of this verb; but this cannot be considered as correct; as, imtigim, which is a regular verb, signifies *I depart*, not *I go*. In some parts of Munster the imperative of téidim, *I go*, is frequently made eirig (and sometimes, corruptly, teirig); but this must be deemed an anomaly, as it is properly the imperative of eirígim, *I arise*." —*O'Donovan*.

§ 51.—*Defective Verbs.*

The following defective verbs are used in the spoken language:—

ar ré, *said he*.

dar liom, *methinks*; dar leis féin, *he himself thinks*; dar leo, *they think*.

dligeadar, *it is allowed*.

feadar, *I know*; only used negatively and interrogatively, and in the present tense; ní feadar mé, *I do not know*; ní feadair ré, ní feadmaid, &c.

tárla, *it happened*.

CHAPTER VI.

PARTICLES.

§ 52.—*Adverbs.*

There are few simple adverbs in the Irish language. Adverbial expressions are formed by prefixing go to adjectives; as, maith, *good*; go maith, *well*; these are compared in the same way as the adjectives themselves. Adverbial expressions are also formed by the combination of prepositions and nouns, or pronouns; as, ar gcúl, *backwards*, compounded of ar, *upon*; and cúl, *the back*.

The following particles are only used in composition :—

A.—*Negative Particles.*

an	*e.g. with* deóin, *will.*	aindeoin, *unwillingness.*	
an	„ tráth, *time.*	antráth, *improper time.*	
do	„ beusach, *well-behaved.*	doibeusach, *ill-behaved.*	
di	„ creideamh, *belief.*	díchreideamh, *unbelief.*	
drochh	„ blas, *taste.*	drochblas, *a bad taste.*	
éa* or éi	„ cóir, *righteousness.*	éagcóir, *unrighteousness.*	
eas	„ cara, *a friend.*	eascara, *an enemy.*	
mí	„ ciall, *sense.*	míchiall, *folly.*	
neamh	„ claon, *partial.*	neamhchlaon, *impartial.*	

B.—*Intensitive Particles.*

ard	*e.g. with* moladh, *praise.*	ardmholadh, *excessive praise.*	
an	„ mór, *great.*	anmhór, *very great.*	
buith	„ beo, *living.*	buithbheo, *everliving, eternal.*	
do	„ bhrón, *grief.*	dobhrón, *great grief.*	
il	„ gné, *a kind.*	ilghnéitheach, *of many kinds, manifold.*	
im	„ lán, *full.*	imlán, *very full.*	
oll	„ glór, *noise.*	ollghlór, *great talk, bombast.*	
ur	„ easbhuidh, *want.*	urbheasbhuidh, *great want, poverty.*	

C.—*Particles of various other meanings.*

ais, or eis,	*e.g. with* íoc, *a payment.*	aisíoc, *a repayment.*
ath	„ blas, *a savour.*	athblas, *an after savour.*
cóm, *equal,* as trom, *weight.*	cómthrom, *equal weight.*	
deagh, or deigh, *good,* as blas, *taste.*	deaghblas, *a good taste.*	
in, *fit,* as déanta, *done.*	indéanta, *fit to be done.*	
so, *easy,* as déanta, *done.*	soindéanta, *easy to be done.*	

Let the learner bear in mind the rule caol le caol, &c. Thus, amh is aimh in aimhdeoin; do is doi in doibeusach; im is iom in iomlán, &c. Several of these particles have also a separate existence as substantives or adjectives.

The particles used with verbs have been mentioned previously in § 35.

§ 53.—*Prepositions.*

There are many simple prepositions, such as ag, *at;* air, *upon;* ann, *in,* &c.; and these again, with nouns, form compound prepositions; as, agaid, *the face;* anagaid, *in the face, against,* &c.

* éa generally eclipses the initial mutable of the noun with which it is compounded; as, éadtrócaire, *cruelty.* This is a peculiar case of eclipsis; the negative éa was originally ex, then eas. In the latter shape it appears before vowels, as eas-aontach, *disunited,* eas-ord, *disorder.* This will help to understand the n of the common eclipsis, which is likewise intact before vowels.

The following prepositions generally aspirate the initial mutable of the nouns they govern :—

ár, *upon.*	idir, *between.*
de, *of.*	mar, *like to.*
do, *to.*	o, ua, *from.*
fa, faoi, *under.*	tré, *through.*
feadh, *throughout.*	

Ann, *in*, and iar, *after*, eclipse the initial mutable. The original form of iar was iarin, *vid.* § 35.

Le, *with* or *through*, and o, *from*, in the modern language prefix h to nouns beginning with a vowel; as, rugne mé rin le heaglа, *I did that through fear.*

§ 54.—*Conjunctions.*

Conjunctions are simple and compound: simple, as go, *that;* agus, *and;* the compound are those compounded of different parts of speech, forming a sort of conjunctional phrase, do bhrigh, *because;* uime rin, *therefore.*

For the influence of certain conjunctions upon the initials of the words that follow them, *vid.* § 35.

§ 55.—*Interjections.*

The following are a few of the more usual interjections :—

a! *O!*	mairg! *woe to!*
ar dtuaigh! *woe!*	monuar! *alas!*
forsaor! *alas!*	seinnheair! *O happy.*
uch! *oh!*	éirc! *hush!*

A and o, it must be observed, aspirate the initial mutable of the noun to which they are prefixed.

PART III.

SYNTAX.

CHAPTER I.

§ 56.—*The Article.*

The Irish language has no indefinite article corresponding to the English *a* or *an;* but this is expressed either by the absence of the definite article an, or sometimes in the mode mentioned in § 61.

The definite article an has the following syntactical peculiarities.

When one noun governs another in the genitive, the article is used before the genitive case, and not with the governing noun, as in English the sense would require; as, mac an duine, *the son of man;* but if a possessive pronoun be used with the governed noun, or if the governed noun be such a proper noun as would not take the article, the article is omitted; as, obair a lámhe, *the work of his hand;* Mac Dé, *the Son of God.*

But if the noun governed should merely stand in the place of an adjective, then the governing noun, if it has no adjective, may take the article; as, na maoraidh cnoic, *the mountain dogs;* an fear corráin, *the reaper;* lit., *the man of a hook.*

The article is used in Irish in some instances where in English it would be omitted; viz.—(*a*) Before a noun which would take, at the same time, a demonstrative pronoun; (*b*) Before a noun preceded by its adjective and the assertive present is; (*c*) Before the names of certain places; as, fág na hÉireann, &c.; (*d*) Abstract nouns also take the article, or nouns used as abstracts; as, an t-ocras, *hunger;* táinig an peacadh air an saoghal, *sin entered the world.*—Rom. v., 12; do threaghair an bás, *death laid low.*

§ 57.—*The Noun.*

The same concords of Noun, Adjective, Pronoun, and Verb, which occur in other languages, occur also in Irish.

One noun governs another in the genitive, as in other languages, the two nouns frequently forming a compound expression; as, fear corrán, *a man of a hook*, i.e., a reaper.

"When, in the absence of the article, the latter of two substantives in the genitive case is the proper name of a man, woman, or place, its initial is aspirated; as, ó aimsir Phádraig, *from the time of St. Patrick.*"—*O'Donovan.*

CHAPTER II.

The Adjective.

§ 58.—*Adjectives in general.*

The aspiration of adjectives, when joined to nouns, has been treated of in § 21.

Adjectives are generally placed after the nouns to which they belong, except (*a*) in the case of emphasis; or (*b*) in the case of some monosyllabic adjectives; as, deagh, *good*; sean, *old*, &c.; and (*c*) of numerals, *vid.* § 59; as, an Tiomna Nuadh, *the New Testament*; dearg lasair, *red flame.* The adjective also precedes the noun when joined to the assertive present is; as, is fuar an lá é, *it is a cold day.*

When the adjective precedes the noun it is frequently regarded as forming with it a compound word, and consequently suffers the same initial changes after the article or preposition as if it were a noun, and aspirates the initial letter of its noun if a mutable consonant; as, an t-óg fear, *the young man*; an t-sean bean, *the old woman.*

When the adjective is the predicate of a sentence, and the noun is the subject, the adjective is not inflected and suffers no initial changes; as, tá an bean gheanamhuil, *the woman is beautiful*; is maith iad, *they are good*; do shnighe mé an sgian geur, *I sharpened the knife*, not do shnighe mé an sgian geur, which would be *I made the sharp knife.*

"When an adjective, beginning with a lingual, is preceded by a noun terminating with a lingual, the initial of the adjec-

tive retains its primary sound in all cases of the singular; as, ar mo ġualainn deis, *on my right shoulder;* ar a coss deis, *on his right foot.*"—*O'Donovan.*

"When an adjective is used to describe the quality of two nouns, it agrees with the one next to it; as, fear agus bean maith, *a good man and woman;* bean 7 fear maith."—*O'Donovan.*

Adjectives which signify profit, nearness to, fitness, and their opposites, take after them the dative case with do; as, is olc dom, *it is bad for me;* is maith dom, *it is good for me.*

Adjectives which signify fulness, and those which signify part of any thing, take de, *of,* with the article before the noun in the dative; as, fear dona* daoinib, *one of the men;* lán d'uisge, *full of water.*

Adjectives which signify likeness, or an emotion of the mind, take le with the dative case; as, is cosmail an fear le sidheadóir, *the man is like a weaver.*

The comparative degree takes ná, or no, *than,* before the following noun: as, as mó Pól ná Peadar, *Paul is greater than Peter.*

"The superlative degree does not require a genitive case plural after it, as in Latin, for the genitive case in Irish, as in English, always denotes possession, and nothing more, and therefore could not be applied, like the genitive case plural in Latin, after nouns partitive, or the superlative degree; but it generally takes after it the preposition do, or, more correctly, de."—*O'Donovan.*

§ 59.—*Numerals.*

Numeral adjectives precede their substantives; as, aon fear, *one man;* but when the number consists of a unit and decimal, the noun is placed between the unit and the decimal; as, trí cloca déag, *thirteen stones;* aon fear ar fichid, *twenty-one men.*

The cardinals dá, *two;* fiche, *twenty;* and all the multiples of ten (as, deich ar fichid, *thirty;* ceud, *a hundred*) take the noun in the singular number; as, ceud fear, *a hundred men.*

* Anciently donaib, *vid.* § 8.

CHAPTER III.

The Pronoun.

§ 60.—*Personal Pronouns.*

Personal Pronouns, as in other languages, agree with their antecedents in number, gender, and person.

If a sentence be the antecedent, the pronoun will be the third person singular masculine; but if a noun of multitude be the antecedent, the pronoun will be the third person plural.

If two or more persons or things be mentioned, the pronoun will agree with the first person rather than the second, and with the second rather than the third—buail ré túra agus muse, agus bí sinn tín, *he struck you and me, and we were sick.*

The personal pronouns, when compounded with prepositions, as given in § 27, are used with the substantive verb bí, and with other verbs to form certain idiomatic expressions. We subjoin a few examples.

Agam, means literally, *with me;* but, when used with bí, serves in place of the verb *to have;* as, tá agam leabar, *I have a book;* tá agad, *you have* (sing.); tá age, *he has;* beid siad agad, *you shall have them;* ta fios d'intin agamsa, *I know your intention;* nach bfuil ocras orst? *are you not hungry?* cá hainm atá orst? *what is your name?* nil neart agam air, *I cannot help it;* an bfuil aon nid uait? *do you want any thing?*

§ 61.—*Possessive Pronouns.*

The possessive pronouns always precede their nouns; as, mo ceann, *my head.*

On the position of the emphatic increase when used with possessives, see § 28.

The possessive pronouns, when either compounded with, or preceded by, the preposition ann, *in,* expressed or understood, are used with the substantive verb bí, to denote an office or state of being; as, tá sé 'na sagart, *he is a priest,* literally, *he is in his priest's state.*

§ 62.—*Relative and Interrogative Pronouns.*

The Relative Pronoun a, whether expressed or understood, aspirates the initial mutables of verbs, except when a preposition governing the relative precedes it, and the relative is not the nominative to the verb; in such a case it *eclipses* instead of *aspirating.* The preposition may sometimes be understood.

On the reason for the eclipsis, see § 29.

The relative always precedes the verb, and, being indeclinable, the context must decide whether it is the agent or the object; as, an fear a buailim, *the man whom I strike;* an fear a buaileas me, *the man who strikes me.*

"The relative is often omitted when it is either *preceded* or *followed* by a vowel or an *aspirated consonant;* as, an giolla tug an geallrán leis, *the boy that brought the horse with him.*" —*Neilson.*

The Interrogative Pronouns always precede the verb with which they are connected; as, go dé mar tá tu? *how do you do?* If the interrogative should be under the government of a preposition, it is still placed first; and the preposition follows with a personal pronoun expressed, unless the interrogative should be connected directly with a noun; as, cia leis a bhuil? *with whom is he?*

§ 63.—*Demonstrative and Indefinite Pronouns.*

The Demonstrative Pronouns immediately follow the nouns or adjectives with which they may be connected; as, an bean sin, *that woman.*

There is one exception to the foregoing:—viz. where the assertive present is is understood; as, so an fear, *this is the man.*

"The pronouns creud, gode, cia, &c., are commonly used without interrogation, as demonstratives; as, tá fios agam go dé a dhéarfá, *I know what you would say.*"—*Neilson.*

Uile, when placed before a noun, signifies *every,* and takes the noun in the singular; but when placed after a noun, it has the meaning of *all,* and the noun is then put in the plural; as, uile fear, *every man;* fir uile, *all men.*

CHAPTER IV.

§ 64.—*The Verb.*

The Verb agrees with its nominative in number and person.

Two or more singular nouns joined by a conjunction will take the verb in the singular number; as, táimid mise agus tusa, *I and you came.*

If the nominative be a noun of multitude the verb will be in the plural.

The nominative generally follows the verb (part of the sentence may intervene); as, dúbairt an fear, *the man said.*

Relative and interrogative pronouns, as before mentioned, precede the verb.

"When the assertive verb ıṙ, or the particles an, or nách, which always carry the force of ıṙ, and never suffer it to be expressed, are used, the collocation is as follows:—the verb comes first, next the attribute, or predicate, and then the subject; as, ıṙ ḟear mé, *I am a man;* ıṙ maiṫ iad, *they are good.* But if the article be expressed before the predicate, then the attribute comes next after the verb; as, ıṙ mé an ḟear, *I am the man.*"—*O'Donovan.*

The verb bí (with the exception of the assertive present form ıṙ) always employs a preposition, such as a, ı, or ann, *in*, as mentioned in § 61, in asserting the existence of any subject; as, tá ṙé 'n-a ḟear, *he is a man.* But the assertive present ıṙ is always used in this sense without a preposition; as, ıṙ ḟear mé, *I am a man.* O'Donovan (p. 379) remarks:—"The two modes of construction represent the idea to the mind in a quite different manner. Thus, tá mé am' ḟear, and ıṙ ḟear mé, though both mean *I am a man*, have a different signification; for tá mé am' ḟear, is *I am in* MY *man;* i.e. *I am a man*, as distinguished from some other stage, such as childhood, or boyhood; while ıṙ ḟear mé indicates that I am *a man*, as distinguished from a woman, or a coward."

The pronoun is not used with the synthetic form.—*Vid.* § 33.

When the noun precedes the infinitive, it is put in the accusative; when it follows, it is governed in the genitive.

The present participle, with the verb bí, expresses the continuance of the action; as, tá mé ag léiġeaḋ mo leaḃair, *I am reading my book.*

Transitive verbs take their objects in the accusative case.

Verbs of advantage and disadvantage take the object of the benefit or injury in the dative case with do, or similar prepositions.

Verbs of comparing and taking away also govern the dative case of the object of comparison or deprivation, with the preposition ua, or such like.

One verb governs another in the infinitive mood, as in other languages. "When the governed verb is one expressing motion or gesture, which does not govern an accusative, the sign do is never prefixed; as, duḃairt ṙé liom dul go Corcaiġ, *he told me to go to Cork.*"—*O'Donovan.* In some parts of Ireland this would be expressed, duḃairt ṙé liom a ḋul go Corcaiġ.

CHAPTER V.

Particles.

§ 65.—*Adverbs.*

Monosyllabic adverbs are placed before the words to which they belong; as, ꝓó ṁóꝛ, *very great.*

"Compound adverbs, particularly those formed from adjectives, are placed after the nominatives to the verbs which they qualify, but never placed between the auxiliary and the verb as in English; as, ᴅ'eíꝛiꝺ ꝛé ɢo moċ, *he rose early;* ᴛá ꝛé ᴅéanᴛa ɢo ceaꝛᴛ, *it is done properly;* not ᴛá ꝛé ɢo ceaꝛᴛ ᴅéanᴛa."—*O'Donovan.*

Adverbs signifying proximity take the dative case generally with ᴅo; as, ᴛá ꝛé anɢáꝛ ᴅoṁ, *he is near me.*

The following adverbs also take the dative case:—a ᵬꝛoꝛ, *on this side;* a ᵬꝛaᴅ, *afar off;* amaċ, *out;* amuiġ, *without;* ᴛall, *beyond;* anall, *on this side;* aꝛᴛeaċ, *within;* as, ꝓan a ᵬꝛoꝛ aɢuinn, *stay on this side with us.*

§ 66.—*Prepositions.*

The prepositions in general govern the dative case; as, ᴛáinig ꝛé ɢo hAlbain, *he came to Scotland.*

ɢan, *without*, and ioꝛ, *between*, sometimes govern the accusative; as, ɢan ꝛólás, *without comfort;* ioꝛ an ꝛeaꝛ aɢuꝛ a ᵬean, *between the man and his wife.*

The following prepositions, being in reality nouns, govern the genitive case:—

ċum, *to.*	ionnꝛuiᴅe, *unto.*
ᴅéiꝛ, *after.*	ꝛéiꝛ, *according to.*
ꝛeaᴅ, *throughout.*	ᴛimċioll, *about.*

All compound prepositions for the same reason take the genitive; as, a n-aɢaiᴅ mo ᴛoile, *against my will.*

On initial changes caused by certain prepositions *see* § 53.

§ 67.—*Conjunctions and Interjections.*

There is no peculiarity in the syntax of the conjunctions. On initial changes caused by certain of them *see* § 35.

The interjection maiꝛɢ, *woe*, being in reality a noun, is always followed by the preposition ᴅo, with the dative; as, maiꝛɢ ᴅuiᴛ, *woe to thee!*

THE END.

Dublin: Printed by Alex. Thom & Sons, 87 & 88 Abbey-street.



